The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

CLOTHING.

DON'T REST UNTIL YOU READ THIS!

We have marked our OVERCOATS down from fifteen to twenty-five per cent, and shall continue to mark down until we get through our whole stock, and Saturday morning will find our entire stock at least twenty per cent lower in price than it was Thursday. Goods are lower, Ladies and Gentlemen, and we don't deny the fact.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING
CLOTHING HOUSE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
CLARK AND MADISON-STS.
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.
$100,000 for only $2.50.
THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 31st, 1873,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.
40,000 Gifts,
$450,000 in Prizes,
Principal Prize, $100,000
consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate			$159,125
1 Cash Prize			20,000
2 " "	$10,000 Each		20,000
4 " "	5,000 "		20,000
5 " "	2,000 "		10,000
10 " "	1,000 "		10,000
20 " "	500 "		10,000
50 " "	500 "		25,000
100 " "	200 "		20,000
200 " "	100 "		20,000
300 " "	50 "		15,000
698 " "	20 "		13,960
1,000 " "	10 "		10,000
1,158 " "	5 "		5,790
36,450 " "	2.50		91,125
40,000 Prizes			$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full address of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address
SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,
Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

$1,500,000
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873.
At the Fourth Grand Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky.
TWELVE THOUSAND PRIZE-BEARING TICKETS.
The Chances are as One to Five.
Some One will Draw a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Investing Fifty Dollars.

The Time Announced for the Grand Gift Concert at Louisville, Ky., is drawing near, and those who have not yet purchased their Tickets should do so.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF PRIZES:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50	22½ Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

The fairness with which the three former Gift Concerts were conducted, and the object for which the scheme was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, has won the confidence and patronage of the people in every State in the Union. The sum of $1,667,500 was distributed among ticket-holders at the former Concerts, and the most complete satisfaction was expressed by all. The enormous sum of money to be distributed at the next Concert is larger than the combined amounts of the three previous Concerts, and is divided into 12,000 gifts.

For further information apply to
HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky.
Or to J. E. WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, cor. LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 16th December. Address A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 18 Broadway, New York. Room 44, or P. O. Box 262.

FURS.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Having made large additions to this Department, we now offer the most complete stock of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S FURS ever exhibited in this market. The assortment embraces some Special Bargains in Sealskin Cloaks, Muffs, and Boas; Rich Sable, Mink, Silver Fox, Chinchilla, Ermine, Lynx, Black Marten, Squirrel, &c., &c.; in fact every variety of Fashionable Furs kept in a first-class Fur Department, and are marked at prices we guarantee to be the very lowest.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

FURS!
The Largest Stock in Chicago
AT
BISHOP & BARNES',
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

ORGANS.

BURDETT ORGANS,

The acknowledged leading Reed Instrument of the age, possesses more approved features than any other Reed Organ.

Such is the brisk demand for these unapproachable instruments that the extensive factory is running on full time, with the usual complement of workmen, the orders, even in these dull times, largely exceeding the manufacturers' ability to supply. Agents for the Burdett Organ are established in all important cities and towns. Send for our Illustrated Price List.

LYON & HEALY,
General Agents for the Northwest,
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held at the Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., Monday evening, Nov. 17, at 7:30. There will be business of importance to attend to. In connection with this meeting there will also be a rental of pews.
By order of the Trustees.
C. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

WOODBURY PATENT.

Manufacturers of Lumber, Planing Mill Owners, and all others interested in resisting the above patent, will please meet at Palmer House, Friday, 8 p. m. sharp. Hon. JOHN T. DREW, of counsel, will be present and address the meeting. Let all come.
Per order EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Union Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 57 South Clark street, Chicago.
C. H. HALLOCK,
Agent U. P. and C. P. Railroads.

PRINTER, STATIONER, &c.

Blank Books, Stationery, & Printing,
Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$40,000 on Gilt Edge securities; $3,500 on Real Estate, unincumbered.
FOR SALE—$3,000 on Franklin Savings Bank; $5,000 Chicago City 7s; National Bank Stock; Elgin National Watch Co.; Horse Railroad; Gilt Edge Commercial Paper.
R. PARKER PIERCE,
Financial Agent, 83 Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance.

A smart, energetic man, of good standing and large acquaintance, wanted, for the general management in and about Chicago of a leading New York Company, to whom extra inducements in commissions will be offered. Address S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

One-half of Store and Basement, Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st. Best location in the city for any first-class retail business.
J. M. W. JONES.

WEATHER STRIPS.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST
WEATHER STRIPS
In the city, can be found at D. W. BOSLEY & CO.'S, 215 East Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

Recommendations to Be Made in Secretary Richardson's Annual Report.

The Reissue of the Legal Tender Reserves Strongly Advocated.

A New Convertible Bond Proposed Bearing 3.65 Interest.

Serious Decrease in Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Government Likely Soon to Be Run with Borrowed Money.

Recommendation that the Duties on Tea and Coffee Be Restored.

These Opinions Regardless of Any School of Political Economy.

The New York Dry-Goods Market---Sharp Competition Between Jobbers.

Unemployed Immigrants Want to Work Their Way Back Home.

Reduction of Wages in Pittsburgh.

Shipments of Specie.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The points in the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury have been developed by repeated interviews with him, in the main as follows: He will recommend that the $44,000,000 of legal tender reserves be made a part of the permanent currency. Whether he recommended this or not, it seems assured that it will be the first act which Congress will pass. The Secretary says that whether he go for inflation or contraction he will make enemies, but he is on good terms with himself, and thinks he has saved the Treasury once or twice already. He will favor the convertible bond of small denominations, beginning as low down as $25, bearing one cent a day interest, and convertible into greenbacks at pleasure. The old bonds of higher denominations will, of course, be drawn in as these smaller bonds are put out. The object of this scheme, as has been after explained, is to make working people, servants, and the laborers, thrifty classes, have an interest in the national securities. It is thought that this issue of small bonds will be favored by both contractionists and expansionists. The most important admission of Mr. Richardson is, that he will probably be a borrower of gold and greenbacks within three months to pay the current expenses of the Government, and the interest on the public debt. Interrogated on this head, he said that there was no way for the Government but to go into the open market and buy like any other purchaser. The reasons for this policy are the falling of customs duties and internal revenue receipts. By this policy the bonded warehouses are filled with goods which importers cannot pay duties upon; the stopping of factories has lessened the quantity of materials on which internal revenue can be collected. Another suggestion of the Secretary will attract great attention. He expects to recommend to Congress the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. He shows that placing these articles on the free list has not reduced the price to consumers, and that the Congressional cry of cheapening the poor man's beverages, and making a free breakfast-table has not proved a success; whereas, these articles formerly brought $20,000,000 of revenue every year. The Secretary admits having used over $6,000,000 of the legal tender reserves already; but as he feels compelled to make this deficit good when he will have the resources to do so, he will ask legislation to authorize the measures. He holds that the recent general criticisms on his course have seasoned him, and made him independent and free to declare his honest opinion without regard to low tariff men or protectionists, or any other school of political economists. The Secretary is guarded in his discussion of the above propositions, but his curiosity to sound in advance the probability of their acceptance by the public has fastened the attention of journalists upon them.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Business continues quiet with manufacturers' agents, and the general jobbing trade is inactive. The large jobbing houses who are selling off their stocks at panic prices are still doing a very large business. A. T. Stewart & Co. have marked down their goods in all departments, and announce that, in accordance with a notice given in September making a reduction in prices ruling at that time, they will continue promptly to recognize and accept all fluctuation of values for the benefit of their customers. Under the new order, there is a rapid realization from sales, and buyers are numerous from all parts of the country. The market for cotton goods is quiet and steady with agents, but jobbing quotations are irregular. Dark fancy prints are in fair demand and scarce. Foreign goods are very dull.

THE CLAFLINS' UNPRECEDENTED SALE—A CRUSH OF BUYERS—STEWART AND PEAKE, OPDYCKE & CO. FOLLOWING THEIR EXAMPLE.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 12.

The first day of H. B. Claflin & Co.'s great sale attracted a throng of purchasers to the great store, which extends from Church street to West Broadway, in which one looked in vain for evidence of panic and commercial distress. From early morning until darkness suspended business, country merchants and city merchants filled the avenue between the vast piles of opened goods, so that salesmen could scarcely move around, and a movement to make way for porters with their trucks occasioned a movement along the whole line. If any doubt existed of the wisdom of the plan of realizing upon goods on hand, it was settled by a glance at the tremendous business that was done. Those who went there intended to buy, and knew the value of what was offered. The only bickering arose from the assertion of prior claims to be waited on. A salesman secured, one glance at the goods was followed by speedy decision upon the quantity desired, and the balance of the work fell to the parties who packed the orders.

Throughout the day one door of entry to the packing-room was never empty of a loaded truck, nor that of exit of a truck newly discharged. Men who had heretofore bought goods by pieces found the cash to order cases. Retailers, too insignificant heretofore to obtain goods at stores where jobbers bought, purchased bills that will stock them for a season. Commission houses, too, took advantage of the low prices to obtain stocks that were cheap enough to promise profit by auction. The necessity for realization has struck a fatal blow to accepted theories about the cause of business stagnation. It has shown conclusively that apprehension of disaster and not disaster itself has destroyed two months of the usual fall business. Because banks in the cities suspended, and some of their country depositors failed with them, country merchants were afraid to put their cash into trade. Now they are eager to invest at the reduced prices, paying cash, thereby making an additional profit.

The best lines of domestic goods and prints sold yesterday at lower prices than at any previous time since 1861. Such goods are marked down from 10 to 15 per cent. Imported goods are also reduced from 8 to 10 per cent. It was an experiment with Claflin & Co. Their monthly average of last year was only $1,000,000 less than they hope to dispose of within the next 30 days. Croakers predicted disaster if it succeeded, because of its demoralizing effect upon the trade generally, and it was by no means a foregone conclusion that money could be found to purchase the stock. The initial day of the experiment has opened a fall trade of unexampled magnitude, and there is every promise that it will put $5,000,000 greenbacks more in circulation within the month. At all events, enough goods were sold for cash to keep the porters packing and shipping for several days, and many merchants carried their packages away on their shoulders.

A. T. Stewart & Co. are inclined to meet the reduced prices of Claflin & Co. At their retail store goods were sold over the counter at the same prices that Claflin marked them at. The wholesale store, too, was filled with buyers. Peake, Opdycke & Co. also tried the new made track, and the example will have to be followed by all the other considerable houses that hope to clear their shelves this fall. As the case stands it opens the speediest and safest solution to the money trouble. The money realized will go to pay the manufacturers, many of whom are discharging their hands for want of funds. They will be enabled to resume, and thus avert the threatened distress of the working classes.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—The working classes of this neighborhood seem to be better prepared for hard times than ordinarily. The establishments that are idle have in most instances something laid by for a rainy day. Although the number of the idle is greatly in excess of ordinary times, the demands upon our local charities are not yet in numbers so great as to indicate much present or prospective suffering, and there has as yet been no necessity for action by the authorities of our cities and towns. It is not improbable, however, that in some places it will be found desirable to furnish employment upon public works to such as will need wages for the supply of their daily wants.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Five hundred laborers were set to work to-day by the Brooklyn Board of City Works.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS RETURNING HOME.

The officers of the German steamers Koenig Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday, and the Cambria, which sails to-day, received a large number of applications from emigrants who had come out by them to work their passage back, some of them offering all the money they had left for the privilege. Such a thing has never occurred before, and the officers have taken as many as possible, though they have been able to employ only a very few of the numerous applicants. So many men are out of employment that newly-arrived emigrants have been unable to procure work, and the panic will probably thus prove a serious bar to immigration.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—To-day in financial circles has been very quiet, and no additional suspensions are to be noted. The following statement has been made public by the Duquesne Savings Bank:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$109,209.55
Bills discounted	41,574.10
Real estate	79,342.17
Cash in hand and with banks and bankers	3,441.07
Leasehold property on Thirty-third street	1,215.98
Hall safe and fixtures	2,000.00
Total	$236,782.90

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$112,546.08
Time certificates	40,236.16
Due banks	231.62
Total	$153,013.86

They propose to pay their entire indebtedness in five installments of 20 per cent each, in four, seven, ten, thirteen, and sixteen months from the 17th of November, 1873, with interest from said date on the whole amount of the indebtedness, until fully paid. This proposition has been submitted to the creditors, and concerted action is asked for, the Directors feeling confident that every dollar of indebtedness can be paid, if accepted.

THE MINERS

held a meeting to-day, at which no concerted action was taken, but they adjourned resolved to accept such reduction of wages as the operators thought fit to make at present, and that the coming year they would look to perfecting measures regarding the much vexed questions that create the differences between the miners and operators.

M'KEE'S GLASS HOUSE

has extinguished the fire of one of their furnaces because the men would not accept the 10 per cent reduction.

CARPENTERS' WAGES

have been reduced from $2.50 to $2 per day.

CAR COMPANY EMPLOYES.

The car drivers, conductors, and stablemen will have their wages reduced 10 per cent after the 16th inst.

MOOREHEAD'S FURNACE MEN

have resumed work at the 10 per cent reduction.

THE PRINTERS.

The newspapers talk of reducing composition from 45 to 40 cents, and there is a probability of a strike in several of the offices that employ union men.

There are a large number of men out of employment, and many applications are made nightly for lodging at the station-houses.

NEW YORK.

REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Money was more active late in the day at 7 per cent. The associated banks gained $800,000 in legal tenders.

Sterling was quiet and steady at 6¾ for 60 days, and 8¾ for sight.

The customs receipts were $221,000. Gold was firmer, closing at 108, after selling at 107¾ @108⅛. Loans were made at 5@7@7 1-32@7 3-64. For carrying, the final rate was 7 per cent. The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $146,000.

Forty-five thousand pounds of foreign gold were received at the Assay Office to-day.

The clearings were $37,000,000.

Governments were strong in late dealings, closing at the highest point of the day. State bonds were quiet and strong.

THE STOCK MARKET

was active and higher, prices having advanced from ½ to 3¾ per cent at the close. There were dealings at ¼ to 1⅝ per cent advance from the highest point of to-day. Dealings were large, particularly in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific. Erie opened at 44, against 41⅞ at the close last night. After the first Board, the price declined to 42¾, with a recovery of ⅜ per cent in late dealings. Investment shares were strong at an advance of 1@2½ per cent, Pittsburg reaching 77; Fort Wayne, 85; Michigan Central, 80; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 90; and New Jersey Central, 92. The decline in Pacific Mail in the afternoon was caused by a fear of privateers in the case of war with Spain. The total sales between 12 and 2 o'clock amounted to 75,500 shares, of which 24,500 were Western Union, 5,700 Union Pacific, 4,300 Wabash, 1,700 Pacific Mail, 3,700 Ohio, 16,000 Central, 3,300 St. Paul, 400 do preferred, 10,000 Lake Shore, 400 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,400 Erie, 500 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 300 Columbus, Chicago & Indianapolis Central, and 900 Northwestern.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAILURE OF A MILLER.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 13.—Rumor said yesterday that John H. Keedy, proprietor of the largest flour mill here, had suspended, but on inquiry, it was found that none of his paper had gone to protest, nor was there any significant amount due, and it was by outsiders hoped to be untrue. But to-day it is said the failure is a fixed fact, and probably to-night an assignment will be executed for the general benefit of his creditors, who are unprotected by security. His liabilities are about $70,000, with about half secured by mortgage. Of the remainder, a large part is due farmers for wheat. There is a practice here among farmers of delivering their wheat at the mills, taking a receipt for it, with the option of taking their pay at the price wheat is worth when they choose to surrender their receipts, and so many are, by that means, made creditors of the millers. Keedy's assets are understood to be sufficient to meet his liabilities, if carefully handled. Most of the manufacturing establishments have been gradually curtailing, yet hoping to continue business through the winter without stopping, and various shifts are adopted. Some are running only half time, some cutting wages, and some both cutting time and then paying half cash and half in notes of hand payable in sixty days. These notes of course find their way to the merchants, who are made to carry them or lose trade. The general feeling is hopeful, though several are named as being in danger of suspending soon. The banks have never taken chances to any extent, and are still in possession of entire confidence.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The signs of general brightening are unmistakable. The feeling was prevalent on the street to-day that the backbone of the difficulty is broken, and that the progress towards the old basis will hereafter be direct, though possibly a trifle slower than all may desire. Increased ease in money matters is admitted on all sides by lenders and borrowers alike. Choice double names were taken to-day by careful capitalists at 8 per cent, or only 1 per cent above the common bank interest rate; and less select notes, pretty sure to be paid when due, but all of which the institutions were unable to discount, were negotiated on the street at from 9 to 12, with rare exceptions at higher figures.

IN TRADE CIRCLES

there is more activity than of late, both in the wholesale and retail departments of foreign and domestic merchandise. The improvement in stocks was especially noticeable to-day in

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET,

for instance, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which on Monday sold for 88, to-day touched 89¼; Hartford & Erie bonds, on Monday 21¼, were to-day 26½; Union Pacific income 10s, Monday 40½, to-day were 47; Michigan Central, 67½ on Monday, were 79 to-day.

THE RAILROADS.

ALLEGED DEFICIT IN THE ACCOUNTS OF A WESTERN COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A rumor is current in Wall street to-day, that the Treasurer of a Western railroad was deficient in his cash account to the amount of $600,000, of which $200,000 had been returned. The story reached the New York *Tribune* office some time ago, and was investigated by a reporter. It was alleged that there was default to the amount of $500,000, but the officers of the Company denied that there was anything wrong in their matters. It was subsequently learned that the trouble lay in a construction company that had built a road and was now liquidating. The officers of the Company said that the rumors originated in a dispute over certain operations on the Treasurer's authority, for which there was a questionable amount at issue. This sum was reported to be between $150,000 and $200,000. To-day, after the inquiries of the *Tribune* reporter, several persons interested came together and effected a settlement. It was claimed that the deficit was not the result of a criminal use or appropriation of funds or securities, but a matter for arbitration among the counsel of the corporation interested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALIFORNIA & TEXAS COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—If any investigation be ordered into the California & Texas Construction Company it can be shown that it was originally gotten up by the railroad iron makers of Pennsylvania, and McMannus, the President, represents that interest.

THE SPRAGUES.

From the Portsmouth (O.) Times.

We learn through a private letter from Cincinnati that a rumor is afloat in that city that the suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. was brought about through the agency of a Cincinnatian, J. D. Breed, who sold to parties in Germany an American silver mine, and they sent him a draft for $3,000,000 on Hoyt, Sprague & Co., which Breed accepted and collected. This was quite an amount to part with these close times, and prevented them from meeting other paper.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool for New York, to-day, carried out £15,000 in bullion.

BOSTON.

The Farmers' Movement in the Far East---Women's Work for Woman Suffrage---Wendell Phillips' Lecture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PATRONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—A new State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is to be formed in Greenfield, in Western Massachusetts, the home of Gov. Washburn, in December. There are now over a dozen in the State, a large number in Vermont, several in New Hampshire, but only one thus far in Maine. The last one formed in Massachusetts was in Danvers, one of the large shoe-towns, and where there are few farmers. It is named the Putnam Grange, after the illustrious Gen. Israel Putnam. The first funeral of a Granger in which the Order conducted the ceremonies took place in Vermont, in the Town of Deerfield, on Monday.

THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AGITATORS

are just now making a more systematic movement than ever before in this State. They have, within the past week, organized clubs and secured pledges from 50 persons in Lawrence; 158 in Worcester; 91 in North Brookfield; and 67 in Barre. The pledge is: "To help elect the friends and defeat the enemies of female suffrage, without regard to sex. About half the signers advocate for females the privilege of the ballot. In Worcester many influential men have signed, including the Hon. George F. Hoar, Mayor Jillson, Edward Earle, late Mayor, and the Rev. Henry Blanchard. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Association, it was voted to send forms of petition throughout the State to be signed at large, and not to rely upon a memorial signed by officers of the Association. The next Legislature must be prepared for a large number of petitions of this sort. The Conventions are next to be held in Essex County. One is now in session at Newburyport. Last evening a meeting of 600 persons or more assembled in the City Hall, the Rev. Joseph May presiding. Forty-eight signers were obtained, and it is expected that the number will be greatly increased before the Convention closes.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE COLORED RACE.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in the North Russell Street Colored Baptist Church on Nov. 10, for the benefit of the John Brown Sons of Temperance, on the "Past, Present, and Future of the Colored Race." He began with the proposition that all races turn out pretty much the same in the long run, and then reviewed the past of various races, pointing out the characteristics of each. The African race had a past dating back as far as Herodotus, but it had never been discovered. It was useless for the blacks to pride themselves on what they had done during the war. They must work steadily, faithfully do their duty, and make their own history. Their possibilities were as great as those of any race in the world. The battle of the future will be more than ever a battle of brains and of the head. They must do their duty nobly, bravely, in the great battle of science.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Sounds of War in the Navy-Yards.

Busy Preparations to Get Men-of-War Ready for Sea.

The Government Determined to Be Ready for Whatever Comes.

Fortifications on the Gulf Coast Being Put in Order.

The English Government Inquiring About English Citizens on Board the Virginius.

A Detailed Account of the Capture of the Virginius and the Subsequent Butcheries.

How the Spanish Volunteers Eluded Secretary Fish's Remonstrances.

And the Peremptory Instructions of the Home Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UNIVERSAL THEME OF CONVERSATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The atrocities recently perpetrated at San Diego de Cuba by the Spanish soldiers continue to absorb the attention not only of the Cubans here, but of the large majority of citizens, and all officers connected with vessels of war now lying at the navy-yard. These officers all look upon the capture of the Virginius as an outrage, and all express themselves as ready and anxious to vindicate the Stars and Stripes in whatsoever manner they may. Though our Navy is shamefully inferior to that of Spain, the most tried officers in the service express themselves as sanguine of success should the two powers come to war. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of

THE CUBAN LEAGUE

of the United States, held here to-day, Gen. McMahon said that it was understood that the United States Government was waking up, and would take some decisive action in the case of the Virginius. It had been repeatedly shown, he said, that Spain had no power to enforce her authority over the Island of Cuba. A dispatch from the Spanish Government directing delay in the execution of the passengers of the Virginius, although it came too late to save Ryan and the others first executed, was in time, had it been regarded, to prevent the massacre that subsequently took place of fifty-three of their equally unfortunate comrades. Therefore, he said, the United States Government is authorized to say to Spain, "We mean no offense to you, but if your authority in Cuba has apparently ceased, we must take such measures as our interests and honor require." The League will meet again to-morrow.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

During the past forty-eight hours, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the work has of late approached stagnation, preparations have commenced in earnest. There is heard now the sharp ring of the ax, the dull thud of the hammer, the fierce, angry grating of the saw, and hoarse shouts of sturdy laborers as they hoist weights with block and tackle. To these sounds are added the quick business-like tones of officers, as they issue their orders. On every side are evidences of activity. All this haste is caused by the momentary expectation of the arrival of important orders from Washington regarding the fitting out of vessels for sea. The officials readily furnished information as to the present condition of all

AVAILABLE VESSELS,

and the time which would be required to complete their equipment. "Our Navy," said one prominent official, "has not a very high reputation for strength; but we are ready at any moment to engage the Spanish navy, and, though at present we are not prepared for war, we can speedily fit out a fleet large enough and strong enough to meet any that will be brought against us. With even the small fleet at present available. We can land troops in Cuba or Spain if it becomes necessary, despite any efforts Spain can make to prevent it. We need a little fighting to show us where our weakness is and to instruct us how best to increase our strength. It is shameful that we cannot boast a better navy, and nothing could be better for us at the present time than a conflict. Of the ninety-two vessels belonging to the United States Navy, nearly three-fourths are, according to the latest register, cruising in the various squadrons. A number are employed as receiving ships, and only about one-fourth are at present available. Several of these are anchored at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and every effort is putting forth to prepare them for sea.

THE VESSELS ORDERED TO SEA

are the Tennessee, the Colorado, the Juniata, the Minnesota, the Franklin, the Kansas, and the Roanoke. The Roanoke has received orders to proceed to League Island, near Philadelphia, for the purpose of towing a number of monitors thence to Key West. The latter vessel is a side-wheel gunboat, second rate. She carries seventeen guns, is 2,162 tons burden, is prepared for a three years' cruise, and has been awaiting sailing orders for several days.

The sloop-of-war Kansas will be ready for sea to-morrow. She has on board a full supply of provisions and all kinds of ammunition, excepting powder, which will be put on board to-morrow morning. She is gun-boat of the third class, is a screw steamer, carries three heavy guns, is 410 tons burden, and has a crew of 150 men.

The Juniata is a screw gunboat of the third-rate, and has become familiar to the public through her connection with the expedition sent in search of the crew of the Polaris. She arrived here from the Arctic regions on Oct. 25. She is in good condition, is of 828 tons burden, and carries eight guns. These are the only vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard which can be made ready for sea at once, but there are others whose equipment will not require over fifty days.

VESSELS TO BE GOT READY.

These are the Minnesota, the Colorado, and the Tennessee. The two former are first-class screw steamers, and both are about 3,000 tons burden. Each carries forty-five guns and a crew of 600 men. The Tennessee is a second-class screw steamer of 2,135 tons burthen, and carries twenty-three guns. The Swatara is of the third-class, 910 tons burthen, and seven guns. She can be made ready in three months.

The only iron-clad now at the yard is the Roanoke, which can be ready for sea within thirty days. This is the most powerful iron-clad in the navy, 2,250 tons, and carries six guns.

ADMIRAL PORTER,

who is spending a few days in this city, said today that neither he nor Admiral Rowan had re-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

GRAIN WAREHOUSING.

Mr. Clary Says Three Per Cent of Railroad Receipts Are Not Registered, Though the Receipts Are Put on the Market.

As God Is His Judge, He Had No Understanding with Hough---He Explains the Character of "Splits," and the Duplication of Receipts.

At the Beginning of the Panic the Houghs Were Largely Behind on Grain Shipped Out of Their Houses by Themselves.

So Was Everybody Else--Murry Nelson Behindhand in His Canceled Receipts.

When Clary Threatened to Enforce the Law, the Warehousemen Did Not Care a Fig for the Law, but Did Care a Great Deal About the Newspapers.

Murry Nelson Shipped Grain Sept. 17, and Did Not Return Receipts There. for Until Oct. 6.

Two Elevators Had a Large Surplus, but They Would Not Admit They Had Stolen It.

The Man Who Handles Grain and Does Not Gain, Ought to Be Discharged---Some Lively Talk by the Registrar.

The testimony of Stephen Clary, Esq., Registrar of Grain, taken by the Committee of Investigation of the Board of Trade, grows more and more interesting. The following is a continuation of this evidence, Chapters 1 and 2 having been printed in the issues of THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday and Thursday.

MR. CLARY CONTINUED:

Mr. Clary—I would like to make a little explanation of my testimony that was given on Saturday before I go on this morning. I think I stated on Saturday that if the Inspector had inquired about these matters directly from me, we should have known of a day and a half earlier than we did. I did, on investigation, that this is not so; but that the Inspector discharged his duty faithfully as he ought to have done. The misfortune of the thing is this: Mr. Whiting, who attends to the business for me the next morning, after the first two boats had been canceled, and said he had no return from the elevator. I told him to send up to the elevator at once and ascertain why it was not done. He did so, but he waited until 11 o'clock for the returns to come in; but they did not come in on that day. Then he made a memorandum of the Corsair, the Deer Park, the Dirigo, and the Harry, the names of the boats they he wanted to make inquiry about, on a little slip of paper, and told Mr. Zimmerman, your messenger, to see Mr. Forter and inquire from him about the matter at all. He did up there, but he did not find anybody, and, as was his duty, to stop and hunt him up, he didn't do it. He merely stuck up his memorandum on the desk. Forter says, and it is probable true, that he did not see that until Saturday afternoon, and did not know what it meant, but on turning the slip over, he found it was one of our registration cards. The inspectors were not in fault in the matter at all. The fault, whatever it was, was in our office.

Mr. Chairman—I suppose it would be proper to have the testimony taken under oath, would it not? There may be some other witnesses, and it is better to have it so that it would be as substantial as possible?

Mr. Warren—I should think it would be necessary to have it taken well, and I think it had better be sworn to.

Mr. Clary—I am willing to swear to anything I state here now—at any time hereafter when it is presented to me. If there is no other business, I would like to follow this thing a little further, inasmuch as it seems to me, really, I am the person here most on trial. Is there any objection?

The Chairman—No, no objection.

Mr. Clary—I want to state just here, by way of a personal explanation—

Col. Hough—Before you proceed, Mr. Clary, I wish to ask the Committee one question for my information whether this investigation stops with this transaction of ours, or whether it is going to go through, and bring in every other elevator in the city?

Mr. Priestley—It has nothing to do with any other business, as I understand it, Mr. Wright.

The Chairman—I don't know what this transaction will ultimately lead to. One thing may run into another, and develop some general facts. The province of the Committee is to follow the thing through wherever it leads. If there is anything which leads from this transaction into another, it is proper to ascertain how far it may run into another direction. If there are any practices detrimental to the general commercial interests of the city, which have a direct bearing on this case, it is proper to go into them.

Mr. Clary—Most certainly. If there is anything in my office not for the general interest of the public I want to know it myself.

The Chairman—Mr. Clary, you can go on now.

Mr. Clary—I was about to state that in my judgment you know about as much about these things as in the beginning. The matter is in a very small nutshell. Mr. Hough committed these irregularities that I state you had on Saturday. That was the only time I had to "O. K." them. After I came into the office, as I explained on Saturday, they were in the habit of doing these things as I "O. K." you.

Mr. Priestley—The same Hough and others?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; everybody. In doing the business I refer to—I will explain to you in a moment how the business is done; I can do it very easily. Perhaps I had better begin in this way: I have got a little system in which I work. Here is the book furnished us (taking up a small book full of figures). It is furnished by the Inspector; and in it appears all the cars, one day, of the grain that has gone into the elevator the day before. This is the account of the grain. We get this book every morning. We keep it on a ticket in this manner (holding up No. 2 spring, No. 3 spring, No. 3 spring, or whatever the qualities of the grain are. Now, then, we have that on our desk before us. The consignee or owner of the grain comes in with the receipt for registry. There is a number of this receipt in the date, the whole order, and the number of the car, the elevator, and the number of bushels, and the quality of the grain. We compare it with the former book, and we check it off. If it corresponds, all very well; if it don't correspond—well, now, take this case yesterday on the book). On the 9th of October Asa Dow had No. 2 spring, and he called for 2,752 bushels, and 2,040. There was no such number upon our return as 4,792, but there was a 1,752. Now, then, under the old rule Mr. Dow would have to take that receipt to Mr. Hough and would say to him: "You made a mistake in this kind?" Says he: "No, sir." Then he says and find out whether 4,792 meant 1,752. That was the way that was done. Now I may as well explain here that there were so many of these little discrepancies, and there was hardly it turned out. That the receipt was right, and that some one had made a mistake in the returns. I believe the returns were no more erroneous, really, than if the receipts only came in. There is no question in the world but that it did not make any difference to the public, or anybody, whether we checked them off before or afterward, for I always did it within an hour or so. As to that question about one clerk checking it off, we do now. If there is no discrepancy, that is the end of it. If there is a discrepancy, we require into the letter, and correct them before we put them on our books. In that way we save time, and make the inconvenient for the elevator man. Now take the house of Hugh Maher & Co. Perhaps they would have to come in and wait twenty minutes or half an hour for us to examine the receipts; and it occurred to me that it served no good purpose. I told Hammond, the old Commissioner, about it, and I told me to do as I pleased. Then I adopted the plan of registering the receipts and checking them off afterwards. The result proved as I expected it would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred say, where there is a mistake it is a clerical error in the copying. It has to be copied with great rapidity, and of course, being copied by various parties, a mistake may occur. This man of Maher & Aiken, has been in the business before. Mr. Tompkins, too, had been in the office before. This man of mine, John Aiken, whom I thought it almost sacrilegious to change when I came into the office, has been continually hanging upon this thing ever since. Now it is simply the question in regard to the Register's action that is to be tried. It is the responsibility to change it the other way. If we had pursued the old plan we should not have canceled that receipt—these receipts referred to in the Hough case. I state it under oath, and expect to swear to it. No attempted fraude have ever occurred except in this transaction. If we had pursued the old plan this thing would not have occurred. No harm was done to anybody; no harm was intended, and no damage could have been perpetrated on anybody, for I would have detected the mistake when I came to call for the reports. The question is whether we shall return to the old system. You know how inconvenient it would have been, from your own experience. When a man comes in to have his receipts registered, and you tell him he can't get it until to-morrow, you will find that it would be very inconvenient. I explained this whole matter to the new Board last spring, but in the rules which we adopted—there is no status law upon this subject at all. The language of this rule is, if the Registrar shall be satisfied that the receipts are correct, he may register them.

Mr. Warren—You are aware they are not negotiable until you register them?

Mr. Clary—The Board of Trade have a rule that any man who offers one of these receipts not registered, as I understand it, is liable to expulsion.

Mr. Priestly—I think the rule makes it irregular. The registration is what gives them legality.

Mr. Clary—There is fully 3 per cent of the railroad receipts that are not registered at all. In these reports I had here last week, you may notice, Mr. Priestly, how they run. They are not registered.

Mr. Warren—But they are not put on the market?

Mr. Clary—Yes, they are; I should say there is a vast amount of it.

Col. Hough—Mr. Clary has said all I wanted to say in regard to how that was done, and that explains the whole matter. One follows the other right along. As the purchasers of grain, we do not return the receipts to Mr. Clary's office until he has requested us to do it, and then only for cancellation, because we ship the grain uncanceled. Is not that correct, Mr. Clary?

Mr. Clary—You do not return the receipts to me until some time after the cargoes have been shipped; then they have to be canceled to make up the amount shipped.

The Chairman—How much grain is represented by these bills mentioned? Can you tell without looking them over?

Mr. Clary—No, sir; I cannot; I guess 20,000 or 30,000 bushels or more. There is over 90,000 bushels, I guess. There are three boats there.

The Chairman (looking over the bills)—There must be 70,000 or 80,000 bushels.

Col. Hough—If Mr. Warren loaded a canal-boat I guess he would not be called on to report it to Mr. Clary. The canal-boat would be taken right alongside of my warehouse. After the shipment of the vessel was reported as having left our house, he would take them and cancel them to make up the report.

Mr. Warren—As I understand it, there is a paper that charges that boats of warehouse receipts issued by Messrs. Hough & Co. We want to find out what the Registrar and Inspector know about this thing. That is what we want to get at, as I understand it, as quickly and as short a time as possible. Then, after that, we may try some of these side issues.

The Chairman—We will only take up questions we cannot very well defer. If one thing grows out of another, and we think it important, we have got to take it into the case as it comes up. We cannot go back and take hold of it afterwards very well. I understand that we are to examine each one of the charges as they are presented by the press.

Mr. Clary—God knows, if He knows my heart, and I know He does, that I want the thing to be just as full and as clear as it is possible to be. If I have done anything, or have shown myself inefficient, I want to take the consequences.

The Chairman—In connection with this thing, it would not be just to anybody not to let the parties who have a chance to explain now do it. I think the parties have an opportunity to clear them up. As Mr. Clary says, he is really on trial, to a certain extent. Some questions have been handed to me or suggested by different parties, which I am unable to do. If I have done anything for wishes to bring out runs right to the Committee with it. Now here is one question: When the register or transfer to Hough & Co. was made, was there, or was there not, any previous understanding with Hough in regard to them?

Mr. Clary—Not, as God is my judge; never a solitary word of any description.

The Chairman—If there is any statement floating around to this effect, it is proper to let Mr. Clary deny it.

Mr. Clary—I will tell you how it came out: This man Ellsworth Clary, of the *Times*, is a special friend of this John Allen. I can prove they have been check-by-jowl, and John Allen has been posting him on these charges or they never would have appeared in the paper.

The Chairman—Did you register these receipts beforehand?

Mr. Clary—No, sir; I did not. I want to explain to these gentlemen right here: I had no intention to be called a knave or a fool, and I do not think I may be considered a fool. I appeal to you all, that if I had any understanding or any collusion with them, if I would have done the business in the manner in which I did. In the first place, Hough came in, as he has been in the habit of doing, and, without any previous conversation, he throws down his receipts and says: "There, I want you to cancel them;" and he goes to the desk—"you to cancel them." Then I stepped up to the desk—and here were all the boys in the office—and I made the cancellation ticket as I showed you on Saturday. Then, stepping up to the cancellation desk, I stamped them. I examined to see if there was anything came into our office for cancellation that had not been registered we stamped it with the Registrar's stamp in order to get a memorandum of the number on our books. After I had I took up the tickets and put them on the spike. Mr. Whiting writes up these books of Hough & Co., and others. I did that in this case and thought no more of it, returning to my morning's duties. He said—"There is no report of these two,"—it is my impression they had four boats in—he said, "I have no report of these boats." I think this must have been on Saturday morning, though. I said I would look into the name of heaven why don't you send up to the elevator and get the reports?" He said he would. His explanation now is that during the day he supposed they would come, and when a messenger started to go up there Friday morning, he wrote this memorandum. He says he explained it to the messenger, to inquire if these boats had been unloaded, and he simply made memorandums from the slips with the date opposite on which they purported to have been unloaded.

Mr. Warren—What boats were they? Do you remember?

Mr. Clary—There were four of them. I cannot tell you without going to the books of the office. Yes, I guess I can, too. It was the Contest, the Deer Park, the Dirigo, and the Harry.

Mr. Warren—He did not find the report of the boats, as I understand it?

Mr. Clary—Yes; Forter says he did not see this memorandum until Saturday. Then he did not know what it meant. He turned it over and he found it was only a registration blank. He finally concluded it was some inquiry in relation to the office, and he came down immediately; he had been to my office, and I had been out. Three of the boats that had been canceled and registered and reported by the Houghs, and none of them had been unloaded. Then I went subsequently to the Houghs' office, and I found the young man, and he said what I told you on Saturday, and I disclosed the receipts.

Mr. Warren—In Mr. Hough's office?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir.

Col. Hough—I want to ask Mr. Clary whether these receipts were not signed there, after cancellation, to make up our report from?

Mr. Clary—They are the references I had, of course.

Mr. Hough—Have you, as our books, and have not we all the time, according to your books and our books, had the receipts outstanding extended across and answered them all the time?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; I should say you had. We know what comes in and we know what receipts we have.

Mr. Hough—In these receipts here you will find represented 80,000 bushels of grain we purchased our-selves, and we never issued a receipt for the same to anybody outside until Mr. Clary found that the vessel had gone from our house. We had not reported them till then, though we had loaded them and sent them off to Buffalo for the grain. When the boat had gone we issued the receipts to him for cancellation. He canceled these receipts here for 80,000 bushels which were said to be put into the market.

The Chairman—You will have a chance to explain fully, Mr. Hough, when we get through with this matter here.

Mr. Clary—I want to inquire whether you understand my explanation in regard to this matter. You need an answer to whether I did corroborate or not, to ask you whether, if I had any collusion with Hough, I would not naturally—you need not answer the question as to whether you think my reasons are sufficient or insufficient—whether I would not have kept the matter escaped them both myself, and have let nobody know what occurred? It would be impossible to have collided with them in the way the business was done. Do you understand the point?

The Chairman—I understand your explanation. You had no previous understanding with reference to this matter with the Houghs?

Mr. Clary—None whatever.

The Chairman—Did any one from your office accompany you to Hough's office?

Mr. Clary—No, sir. At first I went over to Hough's office and asked the young man for an explanation, and I took the receipts and destroyed them, and then I went back and got Mr. Whiting, and showed him I had effectually destroyed the receipts.

The Chairman—Did any one in Hough's office know the circumstances attending the discovery of these receipts?

Mr. Clary—Yes. His explanation to me was—I guess I told you on Saturday—the young man was writing a receipt for somebody else when I came in. I was terribly excited. I said—"Here, how is this? Here are half a dozen boat-loads of corn that have not gone into the elevator?" Says he, "Just hold on a minute, I'll look into them." I did so, and then he said, turning round—he was worse excited than I was—says he: "Hash! the Colonel some arrangement with you of this kind?" Says I, "No, sir." Then he says, "He told me to make out these receipts; that he had an arrangement with you to pass all these cargoes until such time as we could get them in position to take them up and give good receipts as a substitute for them." Says I, "Young man, you have made a mistake in the matter." I destroyed the receipts, and told him if he had issued those it would have been a Penitentiary offense. He told me they had no disposition or intention whatever to issue them.

Mr. Priestly—How long before you went up there before you had—these returns brought to you after shipping this corn—how long before it was brought to you for cancellation?

Mr. Clary—These two cargoes, you refer to were behind. One of them from the ... and one of them from the 25th of September. This ... places on Saturday last, of course.

The Chairman—Mr. Clary, were not two of the boats mentioned in these receipts boats that were hauling corn? Were not they stone-boats? There has been much allegation—that two of these boats were stone-boats?

Mr. Clary—I answer the question, Mr. Wright, by simply asking you if you do not know I used to know all the canal-boats on the creek? Unfortunately, I had been forced out of the business about seven years ago, and may be it would have been fortunate for me if I had kept out. I know no more now of what boats are afloat than you do. Of course, when my attention was called to it—without thinking about it I had seen the boat Harry, and then I remembered that my old partner Akhurst built her for a stone-boat as much as ten years ago. I thought the Dirigo used to be a grain-carrying boat, but I am told she has been since changed to a stone-boat.

Mr. Warren—What is this mark, 1, 2?

Mr. Clary—The date.

Mr. Warren—Have those boats ever been transferred?

Mr. Clary—This Contest and the Deer Park, they were in the habit of coming in frequently.

The Chairman—Do you know if either of these boats are in the list of corn?

Mr. Clary—I know they are, of course, because they could not carry grain. They never had any corn in them of late years.

The Chairman—How many boats in all were transferred?

Mr. Clary—In that transaction?

The Chairman—Yes, sir.

Mr. Clary—I don't understand.

The Chairman—Well, in all that have been transferred to cover the indebtedness. Do you know how many boats there were and how much grain they received, and whether all the receipts for these boats were returned to your office for cancellation, as should have been done if the boats were sent forward to cover the deficiency, and can you give the amount of the grain?

Mr. Clary—I could by an examination of the books, I think. Now, for instance, in the other transaction I refer to, where Mr. Hough came to me and wanted these boats to be transferred in this case, and he would cancel their receipts as I explained Saturday, I saw at a glance nobody would be harmed. If I could facilitate trade there was no sort of objection, provided he had the corn in store.

The Chairman—Would it not have been the better way to have presented the receipt?

Mr. Clary—I would have been; the better way. In some cases they have been in the habit at the office,—when they report we know very well, as well as we know anything,—that they have shipped out any quantity of grain before they receive the receipts. In fact, they don't cancel the receipt sometimes for three or four days because they have not got the amount in, and they have not got the cargo made up to report to me. Take Armour, Dole & Co., sometimes they report 400,000 bushels, to-day, for instance. It is an immense job to make that thing up for the register. They don't cancel the receipts until they make up these statements, so that, really, they don't quite comply with the law, for that requires, as I understand it, them to cancel the receipts before they deliver the corn, but they have these receipts in their warehouses. It may be three or four days delay in getting them in. In such cases I have urged them to do it. I have always done so when I have found them behind. When I go around and find they are not in, I tell them that they must furnish these receipts, if I could go before the Grand Jury in each case if I chose, but I do not think that worth while.

The Chairman—Do you not register any number of receipts for the elevators?

Mr. Clary—Generally, when asked to do so, upon the reception of their splits, and after that they immediately report to the original; this is done to accommodate the elevators.

The Chairman—Were any such splits issued at the commencement of the last wheat corner?

Mr. Clary—I presume there were, probably, there always is. I keep the books of seven elevators myself, and I know everything was as straight as a string.

The Chairman—Now, does not it afford an opportunity, as in the case of the last corner, for people who have these receipts to rush in there at nearly 5 o'clock of the last day and ask you to register a lot of warehouse receipts that are splits, and they may tell you that they will bring them back in a little while? Don't it give them an opportunity to issue and buy them back at their leisure?

Mr. Clary—No, it is ridiculous.

The Chairman—The receipt has not been brought in. I understand they are issued when they apply for them.

Mr. Clary—Splits are made at the elevator office. The elevator man, instead of issuing some sixty receipts, for instance, has wheat to deliver—we have had elevators here that have been in the wheat business in days gone by—supposing they have large shorts out—

Mr. Clary—Well,

The Chairman—And they wish to deliver more wheat than they have—

Mr. Clary—Well.

The Chairman—Now, they have a certain quantity of receipts in their possession—they may be Fulton receipts or any other receipts. They may make out a lot of receipts and duplicate them; they ask you to register these duplicates and to return them to the office at your leisure. Now, can't they thus take advantage?

Mr. Clary—No, sir, they could not do it, for this reason—

The Chairman—They could not do it without detection, of course.

Mr. Clary—Not without detection. You see the point, and so do the other gentlemen there.

The Chairman—Of course, no man would commit a crime if he properly understood himself.

Mr. Clary—There is a point. For instance: George Armour & Co.—that is a house that deals very largely in that Fulton receipt—they come in with a 10,000-bushel receipt. In other words, they have thirty-one cars in. For convenience they put them all in one receipt, and put the car numbers on the back. They send them to our office, and that is registered. Then they send perhaps twenty splits receipts. They deliver it to various parties and places. They retain that original receipt, and the next day, or the day after, I get it. I know I get it by comparing it with the returns.

The Chairman—You presume you get it. You have got it in every case heretofore. You presume you will get it.

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir.

Mr. Priestly—Supposing this elevator should buy at 40 or 50 cents less, and give the very same receipts to-morrow. We have known them to do it.

Mr. Clary—That might occur if they took it back again.

Mr. Warren—Now, why could not you ask the mad to bring this receipt back along with the splits and see that the name of the elevator was destroyed off that receipt?

Mr. Clary—Well, we could.

Mr. Warren—What inconvenience would it be to him to go and get the split receipt and get Munger & Armour to punch their name off it?

Mr. Clary—Supposing they would not let it go out of the house?

Mr. Warren—There is no reason why they should not.

Mr. Clary—There is no regulation in the law in regard to it,—nothing the rerequiring him to deliver the receipts.

The Chairman—Do you think you are authorized to register, under the spirit of the law, unless both parties would return canceled the original receipt? You are not compelled to register for their convenience. You say you have to, but would not give it to you; perhaps you might refuse to register at all. Did not give it to you, then whose would he be?

Mr. Clary—Well, that's true.

The Chairman—You are not compelled to register splits. Unless the original is before you.

Mr. Clary—If you adopt that rule you must adopt the other rule, too, and make sure of everything that goes into the house. If that receipt should be out ... would delay it.

The Chairman—If our steve... men were not known to be responsible and honorable, they might deceive you and get the start of you?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir.

Mr. Priestly—The whole object is accomplished ... other parties having the start of them for the two days. For instance: Corn at 3 o'clock—there is a difference of 15 or 20 cents a bushel before the next day.

Mr. Clary—And yet they would have to cover up their tracks pretty effectually; it would be a Penitentiary offense for them to do that.

Mr. Priestly—But if they do do it?

Mr. Clary—Yes; most assuredly any fraud of that character is a Penitentiary offense—if they make and issue any receipts at all of any unlawful character.

The Chairman—You know have two warehousemen under indictment for this same offense?

Mr. Clary—No; those indictments are for shipping out grain without canceling receipts. I may say here, now, that I have explained this matter to Mr. Pierson, and I have explained this matter to Mr. Pierson, and I have explained this matter to Mr. Pierson and Mr. Hitchcock, the new Commissioners. I will say that I have explained this matter to Mr. Pierson and Mr. Hitchcock, the new Commissioners. I will say that I have explained this matter to Mr. Pierson and Mr. Hitchcock, the new Commissioners. My explanation was as before stated. It occurred to me that the chances for any fraud were so remote that it was very unlikely to be entered into.

Q.—Don't you think, Mr. Clary, that it would be better than to subject the public to [illegible] in these things, whatever it may be, enough so that you may be sure of entire security in your office? Don't you think it would be better to do that?

A.—Well, sir, my opinion would be that it would not be—that it would not pay.

Q.—Taking the great developments—these, of course, are calculated to unsettle confidence in all warehouse receipts, and a little personal inconvenience had better be subjected to than that the general confidence should be withdrawn from the general system of warehouse receipts; and with such rumors and reports floating round as are now going from mouth to mouth, and through the newspapers, we are in danger of having the value of these receipts, as securities, very seriously impaired. You have probably a motive on your part that has nothing improper about it—simply to accomplish the trade.

A.—That is it, precisely.

Q.—The question is as to the propriety of doing so; you see where it has landed you.

A.—I see; sure! I can say to the Committee that in a few cases, perhaps, it would pay, but nobody could ever persuade me that it would pay generally for the trouble to everybody wanting a "split" receipt.

Q.—It would pay, would it not, Mr. Clary, if it was necessary to preserve public confidence in warehouse receipts?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—Because you know to what extent our banks advanced on these securities—millions of dollars all the time advanced on warehouse receipts; and warehouse receipts must be a sacred thing, and such precautions as are necessary must be taken to preserve their integrity.

A.—That is the idea.

Q.—It cost Armour, I believe, about half a million dollars.

A.—It did so; but that is affected by chance.

Q.—Do you wish to make any further explanation?

A.—Oh, no; I only say what the body of the office has been; and it was quite as good as that under the Board of Trade. These gentlemen that are talking about this—they never saw an original receipt, anyway—they never had a receipt brought to them before splitting; but they did see simply this: when a split receipt was brought in for registration they looked to see if they had the original receipt on their books; if they had, they registered the split that came in. After a while, if another one of the same number came in, they looked to see it, and registered it; but they never saw the original, because the warehousemen never showed them any receipts.

Q.—So that the Board of Trade could do no more than simply to register them, and had nothing to do with the cancellation?

A.—I know that.

Q.—The law gave them no power.

A.—I just mention that to show the importance of that, because we know the next day, when we go over our reports, which are returned to us.

Q.—But in some cases the law is important that gave you authority; the Board had no authority in that matter at all, while you had.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you ever registered, or caused to be registered, for the Houghs, or any other parties, any warehouse receipts for a high grade of grain, when the grain represented by the receipts inspected a lower grade, and in the face of such lower inspection was known to you or your employes?

A.—No, sir. That requires an explanation. I see the animus.

Q.—You don't intimate we have any animus in this matter?

A.—Not the slightest. I want to answer everything substantially that might occur in this way; the way we have been doing it. For instance, we have got on this ticket here these numbers. Now then, there is a through car, perhaps, No. 3 spring wheat. The clerk at Flint & Thompson's may make a clerical error, and may call it No. 3 spring wheat. It comes into our office, and we stamp the receipt, and it is gone afloat. When we do compare, we check up, and find that discrepancy. We go at once to the elevator office and see how it is. In nine times out of ten the receipt is correct, and our returns are wrong; one time in ten it will be the other way, and if it is in favor of the elevator it is allowed to correct it at the subsequent trip. If it is in favor of the consignee, we tell him of it, and they get together and straighten it out. This is a very rare occurrence, very rare indeed. I don't think it ever occurred to me to compare the receipts with the returns, because there are so many checks and balances upon their receipts that I think it very rarely occurs during the hurry here. The very large receipts at Flint & Thompson's it did occur two or three times, but it is a very rare occurrence.

Q.—Then that irregularity occurs on account of your not waiting until you get the returns, does it not, from the elevator?

A.—One time in ten.

Q.—It is possible, however, those errors might not be correct?

A.—If there is a case in point here. A day or two ago I was standing on the sidewalk with Mr. Thompson, of Flint & Thompson. I know that Mr. Walcott came up and said they had got barley for which only had given a receipt—so many bushels, and about two days later, and they had found it out through us, perhaps, or themselves, I don't know how, and had remitted to the consignee, and it could not be fixed.

Q.—But of course, receipts that are thus registered without you have been knowing to the fact that it was an improper registration?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Clary, were the Houghs largely behind in cancellations at the beginning of the late panic—grain shipped out of their house by themselves?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Could not distinguish were they behind?

A.—They were behind two cargoes, I think; and I don't know but they were three; two, anyway, because I have them here, the Nabob and Knapp.

Mr. Warren: Q.—Were those shipped out of the house?

A.—Those cargoes were, after the floating elevator transaction, because that was all straightened up promptly.

Q.—You think they were behind two or three cargoes?

A.—Yes, sir; so was everybody else. Murry Nelson was behind very largely; he is not on trial here, but I mention it incidentally.

Q.—Did any other elevator proprietors during the panic allude in your presence to the shipment by the Houghs from their house, that is, the St. Louis Elevator, without a corresponding return and cancellation of receipts?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was said, and by whom was it said? I would like to know where these things come from.

A.—Mr. Clary, you

THE COURTS.

Further Progress of the Howell Insurance Case.

An Interesting Suit Against the Life Association of America.

Session of the Grand Jury---Finding of Sixty-Eight True Bills.

Matters in Bankruptcy--The Criminal and County Courts---The Courts in Brief.

The trial of the Howell case was continued yesterday, the most of the day being taken up by the reading of the cross-examination of Morris D. Smith and the deposition of Henry P. Brunker. Smith, in his cross-examination, states that he meant to expose Howell, but intended first to get some money out of him and spend it. Thought he was not guilty of being an accessory, even though he aided in the alleged crime. He also stated that the affidavit he made in 1870 is entirely false, and that he swore to a lie for the purpose of getting the money from Howell.

The affidavit of Brunker was in reference to the conduct of Howell in having Sigler arrested. Some letters and affidavits of Howell, on which Sigler was arrested, were admitted as genuine by the plaintiff, and put in evidence. The reading of the deposition of Felix Sigler occupied the remainder of the afternoon. This morning the deposition of Sigler will be concluded, but it is probable that the most of the day will be consumed in hearing depositions.

ANTE-FIRE CONTRACTS.

Judge Zane was occupied yesterday and the day before in hearing two similar cases, one by Samuel Strauss and the other by Edward A. Smith, against Adams, Gibbs & Co. Both suits were brought on accounts or drafts, aggregating about $2,500 in each case, due by the defendants. The point in both the cases was whether the claim had been settled. Defendants urge that they made a settlement with most of their creditors and received a release unconditionally, but the plaintiff maintains that the release was conditional on all the creditors signing it, and only operative in that case, and, such not being the fact, they were not bound, and hence bring the suits. The first one was decided in favor of the defendants, and the second one was not concluded.

AN INSURANCE SCHEME.

Mary E. Near filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against the Life Association of America. She states that in October, 1872, her husband, Delos V. Near, since dead, was acquainted, and had been for years, with one A. H. Huling, one of the agents here of the said Life Association. Huling often urged Near to insure his life, promising to insure it for $2,000, on the "long plan," as it was called, payable in thirty-eight years, for the sum of $27.50 per annum, and promising to throw off his commission of 20 per cent. Near said he did not have the money to pay the balance. The obliging life insurance man told him that it would not make any difference, as, if he was not ready to pay when the policy was made out, which would take some time, he, Huling, would carry it until the money was obtained. Near could not resist such offers, and accordingly made out an application, which was sent to St. Louis, the home office of the insurance company, and he also had an examination made by the Medical Examiner of the Association. In a few days after, when Near went for the policy, with the money, he was told that it had not yet arrived, but that he need not be at all uneasy, as he was insured, and it would be all right, but he might come again at the end of a certain time. He did go again, but the policy was still wanting. The agent excused himself by saying that the Company was out of the special kind of blanks required, and the printing of them had delayed matters somewhat, but that he need not be alarmed. Subsequently Near sent a friend, George Poston, to receive the policy, but was again informed that the policy had not arrived. In November, 1872, Near died, without receiving the policy. His widow, the complainant, made out the proofs of loss as best she could, but was told that the Company had taken no risk on her husband's life, and that it did not owe her anything. Complainant states that Near was deterred by the hopes of getting a policy in said Association from attempting to procure it in any other company, and that she has since offered to pay the whole premium. She asks that an account may be had, and the Association decreed to pay whatever may be found due.

HEAVY DAMAGES ASKED.

Jeremiah Kenny brought suit yesterday in the Circuit Court against the City of Chicago, claiming $10,000. He states in his declaration that, on the 18th of October last, the intersection of LaSalle and Adams streets was torn up and a large excavation made there, and a pile of dirt and gravel thrown up for the purpose of laying a sewer, and as he was driving along about 7 o'clock in the evening, the horses became frightened on seeing the hole and the pile of dirt, and suddenly started, upsetting the carriage and dragging him about a hundred feet. He was badly bruised, his clothing torn, the horses hurt, and the carriage broken to pieces. Plaintiff also alleges that there was no light, nor any guard around the excavation. He claims to have spent about $1,500 for care, medicine, and the employment of agents to do his business while he was sick, and to have been damaged to the extent of $400 by reason of the loss of horses and buggy, and asks $10,000 damages for the whole injury.

BILL FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Mary Doyle filed a bill in the Circuit Court for specific performance against Samuel J. Walker. She states that, in October, 1872, she bought of the defendant two lots on the corner of Western avenue and Coulter street for the sum of $1,900; $350 cash, and the remainder in four annual payments. On the 1st of October last she offered to pay the second payment, and at the same time demanded a deed. Walker, however, refused to give it, at one time alleging that he had sold the land to some one else, at another, that he would make it all right. Complainant alleges that the deed was to be delivered when the plat was recorded, which was done some time ago, and that she could have sold the lots at $1,100 advance had her title been clear. She thinks Walker has sold the premises to some one else, with intent to defraud her, and asks a specific performance of the contract, or damages for the non-fulfillment.

THE MERCANTILE RESTAURANT IN TROUBLE.

Benjamin P. Baldwin filed a bill for dissolution, in the Superior Court, yesterday, against his partner, Henry W. Lee. Complainant states that about the 15th of January, 1873, he formed a partnership with the defendant in the lunch and oyster business, which was to continue until May, 1876, each party to have an equal interest. The partnership continued until the present time, and Baldwin alleges that, during that time, defendant, having had principal charge of the money, has abstracted large sums, made false entries on the books, and in every way violated the terms of the partnership. Complainant thinks Lee has taken at least $500 more than his share, and asks an account of the sum due, and for an injunction, which was granted by Judge Gary.

MECHANIC'S LIEN AGAINST A BANKRUPT.

Gustav Burkhardt and James Sherwin filed a petition against Ezra B. Lincoln for a mechanic's lien for the sum of $1,270. The building on which the lien is asked is situated on State street, near Monroe, upon ground leased from the city of Chicago.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against William Goggin, Mary Ann Goggin, Michael Keeley, Hamilton B. Dox, J. V. Clarke, William F. O'Donnell, Samuel Mayer, and Lawrence O'Brien, as administrator of the estate of Daniel O'Brien, deceased, to foreclose a mortgage given by said Goggin for $8,000 on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Block 13, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

William Stewart and William Aldrich filed a petition against Eben H. Norton and Stephen D. Curtis, grocers, at No. 114 Twenty-second street, on a balance of account amounting to $719.77, and charging that they allowed their stock to be seized on a distress warrant for rent. A rule to show cause and warrant were issued, returnable Nov. 22.

A petition was filed by Hartman Brothers against Henry Kranel, claiming $1,900 on an overdue promissory note, and alleging a fraudulent conveyance with intent to defraud creditors. A rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were issued, returnable Nov. 22.

Henry W. King, Edward J. Minot, Edward W. Dewey, and William C. Browning, trading as Henry W. King & Co., filed a petition against J. Mitchell Provoucha and Felix Prairie. The claim is on goods sold to the amount of $1,842, and petitioners allege that Provoucha has left the State to defraud his creditors, and that the firm have concealed some of their property, and allowed some to be taken on attachment, with intent to defraud their creditors and give a preference. The usual rule to show cause and provisional warrant were issued, returnable Nov. 26.

The order of dismissal in the case of the Goss-Phillips Manufacturing Company was yesterday made absolute.

In the matter of Leopold Rohnback, an affidavit was filed and order entered for the sale of the stock, at not less than $6,000 cash.

In the case of Joseph W. Ladd, Jr., et al., an order for the discharge of Joseph W. and Charles C. Ladd was issued.

The report of the Provisional Assignee in the case of W. P. Mahon et al. was filed and the sale made approved.

The report of the sale of Betsy Boilvin's property was filed, and an order entered that it stand confirmed unless objections are filed by Wednesday morning next.

William Granger entered into a recognizance, with W. H. H. Miller as security, in the sum of $1,500 that he, said Granger, appear from day to day, that he file schedules, and submit to any examination or order that may be made against him.

COUNTY COURT.

William Rigney was appointed administrator of the estate of Hugh Rigney, under a bond of $6,000.

Peter M. Peterson was tried on a charge of bastardy, found guilty, and ordered to pay $100 the first year, and $50 the nine succeeding years.

Gustav Schroeder, Hugh Boyd, and Michael Harlehy were tried and adjudged to be insane.

The will of Johan Kimmerling was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Caroline Kimmerling, under a bond of $14,000.

John Bohland was appointed administrator of the estate of Catharine Schulkamp, on a bond of $3,000; also of the estate of Hermann Schulkamp, under a bond of $4,000.

Doris Koehn was appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Koehn, under a bond of $13,750, which was approved.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Henry Ripper was tried for stabbing George Gay, found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury returned sixty-eight true bills, being the usual number of larcenies, assaults, and other petty crimes.

The foreman of the Grand Jury reported that they had visited the County Jail and found it in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances.

Patrick Fagan, a young "kid," worthy of the education which his namesake in "Oliver Twist" could have given him, was tried for snatching a lady's handkerchief, containing about $2.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John B. Inderrieden and August Inderrieden filed a precipe in assumpsit against Henry Muller for $1,000.

William J. Onahan entered up judgment by confession against Terence Maguire for $2,551.67.

Andrew Anderson commenced a suit in covenant against John Peter Weber for $1,000.

An action in assumpsit for $1,500 was brought by Nelson Thomasson against the Second National Bank of Chicago.

Newell Avery, Simon J. Murphy, Ernest E. Crepin, Joseph Heald, and John Welch brought suit against Orlando P. Brigge for $2,000.

Henry H. Nash recovered judgment, by confession, against James L. Campbell for $2,000.

David J. Lake entered judgment against Asahel and Lucina S. Pierce for $900, and interest at 25 per cent, as liquidated damages from Oct. 5, 1873.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago entered up judgment, by confession, against Willard N. Bruner and Charles E. Bruner for $5,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodgett announces he will hear such motions as are necessary, and will not hear arguments or demurrers during the process of the case now on trial.

Judge Rogers will call 1,373 to 1,399, except Nos. 1,381, 1,386, 1,396, and 1,399.

Judge Booth's call will be 168 to 180.

Judge Tree will call 938 to 1,146.

Judge Zane's call will be 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Erich Burgland, U. S. N., is at the Sherman.

H. C. Banks, of New York, is at the Palmer.

A. S. Chase, of Indianapolis, is at the Briggs.

R. C. Spooner, of Madison, is at the Gardner.

D. E. Comstock, of Michigan, is at the Palmer.

John Drew, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

G. W. Burton, Louisville, Ky., is at the Briggs.

P. F. Whiting, of Berlin, Wis., is at the Briggs.

Thomas J. Hoyt, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

M. B. Reiss of Prague, Austria, is at the Grand Pacific.

John W. Busn, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. A. G. Marston, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Thomas N. Foster, of New Jersey, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. H. Bushnell, of New Bedford, Mass., is at the Gardner.

The Hon. Hugh L. McElroy, of Kentucky, is at the Grand Pacific.

R. F. Garrignes, of the Royal White Horse Guards, of London, is at the Grand Pacific.

George W. Gogswell, Springfield, Ill., and W. H. Clark, Montreal, are among the arrivals at the Gardner.

E. H. Bearcroft, England; J. P. C. Cottrill, Milwaukee; and S. A. Wheeler, Fitchburg, Mass., are guests at the Grand Pacific.

R. H. Parks, Waukegan, Charles D. Blake, Ottumwa, Iowa, A. H. Bryant, Boston, and S. C. Eastman, Palmyra, Mo., are registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. W. M. Gaylord, Northampton, Mass., Thomas H. Morrow, New York, G. L. Hobard, St. Louis, the Hon. Alexander Finley, Madison, Wis., George M. Randall, Boston, F. D. Wentworth, Cedar Rapids, and R. H. Pullman, New York, are stopping at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

Henry F. Keenan has not resigned as editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

There will be five editors in the next Minnesota Legislature.

Creswell, though he does not get the Maryland Senatorship, gets $50,000 from old Jacob Tome, his aunt's husband.

John Durand has been offered the General Superintendency of the Richmond and Grand Rapids Roads, with offices at Fort Wayne, Ind.

"Bill King," of Minnesota, has gone to Washington to set Congress agoing, and promises to be home again by Dec. 10 at latest. He positively declines to again be a candidate for the position of Postmaster of the House, which he has so long filled.

The only two Republicans elected to the Maryland Legislature were a contractor named Suit, and the brother of Dr. Mudd, who was sent to the Dry Tortugas with Mr. Lincoln's assassins. Mr. Creswell was very active during the campaign.

Joel Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass., died very suddenly on Sunday evening, at New York. He was for many years one of the Overseers of Harvard College. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1861, '62, and Lieutenant Governor in 1863, '64, '65, under the administration of Gov. Andrew.

Helmbold still lives, and has a card in the London *Cosmopolitan*, in which he complains of the slurs passed upon him by the New York *Herald* in calling Jay Cooke & Co. and Henry Clews & Co. "buchu bankers." Helmbold says he "has still a name and a property to protect," and that he has done a good deal for the newspapers through his advertising.

Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, the younger brother of Prince Charles of Roumania, is at present staying at Bucharest, on a six months' leave of absence from the Prussian army. His object is to acquire a knowledge of the Rouman language and institutions, since, his brother continuing childless, there is a probability of his being called to fill the Rouman throne.

A Wife Shoots Her Husband.

From the Springfield (Mo.) Southwest.

On Tuesday last a shooting affray occurred some twelve miles northwest of this place, in which Henry Royson was shot, and severely, though not fatally, wounded by his wife. An enmity has existed between them for a long time, which led to a separation, and an application for a divorce on his part. He visited her on Tuesday hoping, it is said, to effect a reconciliation. They got into a dispute which was abruptly terminated by her seizing a shot-gun, and leveling it at him, the contents taking effect in his arm. She claims to have acted in self-defense, alleging that he threatened her life. Mrs. Royson has been arrested and held for trial.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SOCIETY.

An International Chamber of Commerce, Organized for Extending the Business Relations Between Europe and the Western States.

Letter from the President of the Society to the President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Society Investigated by a Special Committee and Indorsed by Commendatory Resolutions.

The Mississippi Valley Society was lately organized in London, for the purpose of promoting the financial and commercial relations between Europe and America, especially the West and South. Its originators and promoters, we are informed, are gentlemen of general business experience, as well as thoroughly acquainted, by residence here and in the Old World, with the resources of the States comprising the Mississippi Valley.

The Society being strictly commercial in its character, it trenches on no man's private interests, but, on the contrary, seeks to foster those relations which subserve the advancement of all legitimate business enterprises.

The principle of the Society consists in the desirability of a more intimate acquaintance being established between Europeans and Americans, and more especially between the representative business-men of Great Britain and those of the Western and Southern States. One of the specific objects of the organization consists in the formation of a large party of European capitalists, who will visit Chicago next year under the auspices of this Society. The delegation will be composed of the leading business men of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The beneficial results of such a visit, carried out on a comprehensive plan, can hardly be overestimated. It will enable the foreign capitalist to see what the wonderful resources of the West are, and how his money can be profitably invested; and it will also enable him to distinguish between sound enterprises and those which are illegitimate. The fact is well known by those who have traveled much abroad, that there is enough confidence in general concerning our securities and business projects, but the trouble is, that frequently it is misdirected. There are many instances where foreigners have shown so much confidence as to invest without exercising ordinary prudence. It is a matter of comment in Europe that money has been largely invested there in wild-cat schemes hailing from America. London, Amsterdam, and Frankfort are to-day full of fancy stocks, dubbed with the name American, which no business-man here would touch.

It is to correct this evil, as well as establish *true* and *enlightened* confidence in legitimate business enterprises, which are among the objects sought by the Society.

We publish herewith a detailed report by the Chicago Board of Trade respecting the formation of a branch in this city.

We invite special attention to this report, and particularly to the letter of Sir Edwin Pearson, Chairman of the Executive Committee in London, concerning the prospective introduction here of foreign capital at low rates of interest. We understand that a branch will soon be established at Chicago, the leading business men of the city having the matter in charge.

SIR EDWARD PEARSON TO PRESIDENT CULVER.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SOCIETY, No. 445 STRAND, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, July 31, 1873—*The Hon. Charles E. Culver, President Board of Trade, Chicago*—DEAR SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith, by the hand of Mr. C. R. Griffing, General Manager of Branches, copies of resolutions relative to the formation of a branch of this Society in your city, which were adopted by the Executive Committee yesterday. In accordance with the request contained in the second resolution, I beg to say that the objects of the Mississippi Valley Society are, briefly, to promote direct trade between your Western and Southern States and this country, and to facilitate and encourage the application of English capital to the development of your great, and, I may justly add, unequaled resources. It will be apparent to you that the collection and diffusion of specific, as well as general, information respecting these resources, and the creation thereby of enlightened confidence by its circulation among the investing classes, are the proper means to promote these ends; for, with abundance of capital here seeking investment at low rates of interest, it can only be want of knowledge, or confidence, or both combined, that prevents its employment where, under honest and judicious management, it could hardly fail to earn large returns for its owners. The Executive Committee believe that the operations of the Society will prove most useful in the way indicated, and that they will be mutually beneficial to your people and to the moneyed and commercial classes of this country. Will you be so good as to bring the matter before the members of your body at your convenience, and if the objects and plan of the Society, as described in the prospectus, should meet with their approval, the Executive Committee would be pleased to receive a notification to that effect in the form of a resolution, as the favorable opinion of the business men of a city whose extraordinary energy and vitability have made it the wonder of two continents would be valuable and encouraging to them. I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN PEARSON,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT CULVER TO SIR EDWARD PEARSON.

BOARD OF TRADE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1873—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of July 31, enclosing a series of resolutions passed by your Executive Committee, was received during the latter part of August, through Mr. C. R. Griffing, your General Manager of Branches. The interests involved were so important that hasty action on the part of this Board would have been not only unwise, but injurious, to all concerned. The Society being based on a hitherto unrecognized international want,—a new organization seeking to accomplish grand results by methods wholly original, if not unique,—demanded mature deliberation before any official action could consistently be taken. And in offering an apology for this long delay in responding to your very interesting communication, I trust that the mature and careful consideration given to the subject by the Board of Trade will give our action in the premises additional and corresponding weight. I have the pleasure of transmitting herewith, through the General Manager of Branches, the report of the Special Committee, together with a series of commendatory resolutions concerning the Mississippi Valley Society. They were unanimously adopted by the Directors of this Board Nov. 10, 1873. As President of this commercial body, I unqualifiedly approve of your efforts in extending the business relations between Europe and the Western and Southern States. I take great pleasure, also, in heartily reciprocating your kindly recognition of the enterprise and progress of this city, as the commercial emporium of the Northwest. Feeling assured that the Chicago Branch of the Mississippi Valley Society will actively co-operate with the London office in the reciprocities of commerce and finance, I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. CULVER,
President Board of Trade.

ACTION OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

BOARD OF TRADE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1873.—The following action was had by the Board of Directors of this Board at their meeting held Nov. 10, 1873: The subject of organizing a Branch of the Mississippi Valley Society in the City of Chicago having been brought to the attention of the Board, through Mr. C. R. Griffing, General Manager of Branches, by the presentation of the following resolutions duly attested, as adopted by the Mississippi Valley Society, England, to-wit:

"Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on Wednesday, July 30, 1873:

"*Resolved*, That a branch of this Society be established in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution, at Chicago, Illinois, and that the General Manager of Branches be, and he is, hereby authorized and instructed to take the necessary steps to effect the organization thereof.

"*Resolved*, That Sir Edwin Pearson, Chairman of this Committee, be requested to address a letter to the President of the Board of Trade, Chicago, explaining the objects of this Society, and inviting him to bring the matter before the members of that body with a view of securing their co-operation and assistance in the formation of the Chicago Branch.

"EDWIN PEARSON, Chairman.

"ERNEST W. NORFOLK, Secretary."

The above, with an explanatory letter of Mr. Pearson, having at a previous meeting been referred to a special committee, that Committee reported as follows:

"CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1873.—*Charles E. Culver, Esq., President Board of Trade*—DEAR SIR: The Committee appointed to investigate the merits of the Mississippi Valley Society preparatory to the formation of its Chicago Branch, after conferring with Mr. C. R. Griffing, General Manager of Branches, together with a thorough examination of the objects and plan of the Society, beg leave to report as follows:

"*First*—That the Mississippi Valley Society is non-trading, securing the funds for current expenses by a membership fee of $25 in America, or £5 sterling in Europe.

"*Second*—That the principal office is in England, and that the business of each Branch is direct with the parent office at London, thus enabling its various branches to co-operate with corresponding advantage with the great monetary centres of Europe.

"*Third*—That the London Directory is composed of gentlemen commercially and financially well known throughout the civilized world, one of whom was the Chairman of the Mansion House Relief Fund, raised in Great Britain at the time of our late fire.

"*Fourth*—That the Society is admirably designed to extend the commercial and financial relations between Europe and the Western and Southern States of North America, and especially to disseminate information concerning our vast agricultural and mineral resources.

"For these and other similar considerations which will readily suggest themselves to our business men, we cordially approve of the objects and plan of the Mississippi Valley Society, as eminently fitted to assist us in extending our business relations with the trading centres of the Old World. We therefore cheerfully commend the Society to the consideration and patronage of the people of our city and State.

"ROBERT WARREN,
"ALEXANDER MORRISON,
"THOMAS WIGHT,
"Committee."

On the submission of the above report, the following was unanimously adopted, viz.:

"WHEREAS, The general depression following the late monetary crisis makes it difficult to inaugurate any ordinary business project; and

"WHEREAS, The Mississippi Valley Society seeks to extend our business relations with Europe, enlarging the circle of true commercial confidence, and tending thereby to avert the causes of financial revulsions; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we will earnestly co-operate with the London office in securing a large and active organization of the leading citizens of this city as members of the Chicago Branch of the Mississippi Valley Society.

"Attest: CHARLES E. CULVER, President.

"CHARLES RANDOLPH, Secretary."

ON THE LAKE.

Further Particulars of the Storm of Monday Night.

A Large Number of Vessels Damaged, but Only One Life Lost.

Every vessel arriving in port shows signs of the fearful gale encountered last Tuesday night. All the sailors who have weathered the fury of the hurricane are unanimous in saying that the severe gale of three weeks ago, when so many vessels were stranded along the chain of lakes, was nothing more than a mild zephyr when compared with the uproar of the elements during the more recent storm. From 10 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock in the morning the tempest continued with unabating fury. The lake was converted into a roaring mass of angry waters, seething and boiling as if a terrible commotion was going on underneath. The wind seemed to be endowed with supernatural power, nothing being able to withstand its giant power. Vessels of great strength were tossed about like wash-tubs, and it is wonderful indeed that, up to this time, but the loss of one life has been reported. The damage done that night is incalculable, hardly a vessel escaping unharmed.

The schooner Higgie & Jones, which left here on Monday, loaded with grain for Buffalo, came back yesterday in a pitiable condition,—her bulwarks stove, her rigging damaged, her sails split, her jibs gone, and her cargo wet. She will have to be unloaded and repaired before she can make another trip.

The schooner Newsboy, which left Milwaukee on Monday with a cargo of grain for Buffalo, encountered the gale in its full fury, and was driven to this city in a damaged condition. This vessel seems to be destined to bad luck. She also encountered the storm three weeks ago, and was driven on the rocks at North Manitou, but she was hauled off and taken to Milwaukee for repairs.

The large schooner A. B. Moore, which was left by the steambarge Ballantine at Two River Point, about 170 miles from here, is now reported to be aground and dismasted. She has 67,000 bushels of grain on board, which is said to be damaged by water. The Ballantine, which has again taken in a supply of coal, will start to her relief this morning. It is thought that she can be pulled off.

Two vessels, names unknown, are reported ashore at Two River Point. The crew has been saved.

A vessel is ashore at Kewaunee and is fast going to pieces.

The schooner S. A. Wood is ashore at Centreville and is badly damaged.

The steam-barge Favorite, having in tow the barges Sonora, Bronson, and Williams, was compelled to let go her charge and seek shelter at Sheboygan.

The schooner Eliza Gerlach being overtaken by the gale, endeavored to make Milwaukee harbor, but was unsuccessful. In entering the harbor she struck the north pier with such force as to tear away considerable of the trestlework forming the keeper's walk to the beacon light, and soon after became unmanageable. The Captain, seeing the utter folly of attempting to proceed further, cast anchor with the intention of waiting for the storm to subside. Soon after the Gerlach struck, the schooner Challenge endeavored to enter the harbor, but in the effort to round the anchored vessel she collided with the Gerlach, and sustained such serious injuries that she soon filled and capsized. The crew and passengers immediately struck out for the piers, and all reached them safely with the exception of one seaman, Martin Mahoney, who was drowned. The schooner Challenge is owned in Racine, and commanded by Capt. Young. She cleared Milwaukee for Ludington, Mich., on Tuesday, with a cargo of six barrels of flour, 1,000 bushels oats, and other merchandise, most of which will be saved, though in a damaged condition. The Gerlach was also severely injured by the collision.

The propeller Merchant, laden with corn, from this city, made Milwaukee Wednesday morning with her cargo shifted.

The schooner Cleveland was overtaken by the storm, and was compelled to cast overboard a portion of her grain, to prevent her from foundering.

The schooner Reciprocity, lumber-loaded, is at anchor off Port Washington, leaking badly.

The steamer City of Madison, ashore on the rocks near Washington Island, has been abandoned. Capt. Risley, who has just returned from a wrecking expedition, says that the recent gale must have undoubtedly broken her up.

The steamship Amazon, which lies on the rocks at North Manitou, has also been abandoned. Nine steam-pumps were trying in vain to get her off. She will prove a total loss.

EVANSTON.

Quarterly Reunion of the Theological Seminaries—Death of Edward Macon White, Son of Gen. Julius White.

The theological seminaries of the city will hold their quarterly reunion with their Methodist brethren of the Garrett Biblical Institute this evening. These gatherings have hitherto been full of interest to those participating, and are undoubtedly beneficial in promoting an acquaintance between the aspirants for ministerial honors belonging to different denominations. Members of the Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian seminaries of this city will visit Evanston this evening, carry out a literary programme already arranged, and be entertained by the students there. Arrangements have been made for a special train, which will leave Evanston for the city at 11 p. m. to-night.

OBITUARY.

There are many in this city and elsewhere who will be pained to learn of the death of Edward Macon White, who died at South Evanston, on Wednesday night last. Mr. White was the eldest son of Gen. Julius White, Minister of the United States to the Argentine Republic, and had reached the age of 32 years. He was born in Missouri, but passed the greater part of his childhood in Wisconsin, having been educated at Waukesha, and at the State University at Madison. In 1861, he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, and, by his ability and fidelity to his duties, soon rose to be Chief Clerk in the Paymaster's office of the Department of Missouri, under Gen. Easton, which position he resigned two years ago. Since that time he has resided in South Evanston, and been engaged in business in Chicago. Everywhere he won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. A host of friends in Leavenworth, where he was well known, will mourn his death, and to his absent father the sad news will be peculiarly painful. His family have the sincere sympathy of the community in their sorrow. Unostentatious in manner, quiet and kindly in his intercourse with others, high-minded, of perfect integrity, and of abundant promise, he was taken away in the prime of life, leaving in many hearts a vacancy that cannot easily be filled.

The funeral services will take place at the family residence in South Evanston to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Whitmore, the cadetship trafficker, who was permitted to resign his seat in Congress, has sprung a "salary-grab" on the South Carolina Legislature, of which he is now a member. He wants the members of the present extra session paid $600, and at the rate of 20 cents for every mile traveled. If this succeeds, the extra session of one month will cost $275,000. Before the war, the entire cost of a regular session was from $40,000 to $50,000.

OUR NEW RULERS.

Official Canvass of the Votes Polled at the Late Election.

Total Vote of Cook County, 53,232.

The official Board of Canvassers yesterday concluded their labors. The vote on county officers, which has not been heretofore given, is published below. The detailed vote by towns, is given for Clerk of the Criminal Court and County Treasurer.

Town.	Clerk Crim. Court. Doyle.	Sullivan.	County Treas'r. Miller.	Wadsworth.
Chicago	29,823	17,408	28,854	18,425
Bloom	41	41	41	41
Bremen	64	16	63	17
Barrington	20	145	24	145
Cicero	85	192	81	195
Calumet	160	115	158	117
Elk Grove	77	13	78	12
Evanston	90	378	42	425
Hanover	34	22	35	19
Hyde Park	240	378	190	431
Jefferson	118	119	127	106
Leyden	84	6	84	6
Lemont	361	54	371	49
Lake	234	248	233	246
Lake View	129	108	138	116
Lyons	120	29	114	35
Maine	85	80	85	80
Niles	197	6	195	8
New Trier	121	83	119	84
Northfield	101	6	101	6
Norwood Park	15	64	33	44
Orland	4	34	6	32
Proviso	178	96	170	102
Palos	45	19	45	19
Palatine	88	79	92	77
Rich	99	12	99	12
Riverside	9	53	10	52
Schaumburg	70	1	30	40
Thornton	161	45	100	46
Wheeling	120	50	130	48
Worth	111	86	110	86
Total	33,031	20,163	31,941	21,111

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.	Moore.	Clarkson.
City	28,862	18,342
County	3,151	2,825
Total	32,013	21,167
CLERK COUNTY COURT.	Lieb.	Brockway.
City	28,210	19,059
County	2,976	2,987
Total	31,186	22,046
CLERK CRIMINAL COURT.	Doyle.	Sullivan.
City	29,823	17,408
County	3,208	2,755
Total	33,031	20,163
COUNTY TREASURER.	Miller.	Wadsworth.
City	28,854	18,425
County	3,087	2,686
Total	31,941	21,111
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.	Plant.	Lane.
City	28,280	18,992
County	2,966	2,847
Total	31,246	21,839

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

	Busse.	Johnson.	Lonergan.	Budick.	Herting.
City	27,888	28,767	28,869	28,628	28,556
County	2,949	3,079	3,107	3,001	3,228
Total	30,837	31,846	31,976	31,629	31,784
Opposition	20,999	21,682	21,390	21,557	21,626
Majority	9,838	10,164	10,586	10,072	10,158

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We give herewith the names of the new city and county officers, who will administer the affairs of Chicago and Cook County after the 1st of December:

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—The Hon. H. D. Colvin.
City Treasurer—Daniel O'Hara.
City Collector—George Von Hollen.
City Assessor—Charles Denehey.
City Attorney—E. Jameson.
Police Commissioner—C. A. Reno.
Clerk of Police Court—Martin Scully.
Aldermen—Richardson, Warren, Coey, Sidwell, Pickering, Schmitz, McClowry, Bailey, O'Brien, Clark, Kehoe, Miner, Moore, Quirk, Eckhardt, Mahr, Schaffner, Cannon, Brandt, Corcoran, Foley, Dixon, Fitzgerald, Spaulding, Stone, Reidy, Cullerton, Hildreth, Bailey, Woodman, White, Heath, Campbell, Cleveland, McGrath, Stout, Lengacher, Murphy, Lynch, Jonas.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Treasurer—Henry B. Miller.
Judge Superior Court—S. M. Moore.
Judge County Court—M. R. M. Wallace.
Clerk of County Court—H. Lieb.
Clerk of Criminal Court—Austin Doyle.
Superintendent of Schools—C. D. Plant.
County Commissioners—Ashton, Burdick, Busse, Bogue, Crawford, Clough, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Johnson, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell, Singer.

THE HYDE PARK TRAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Under the heading of "A Daily Danger to Life," John Calvin Wallis urges the enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting the running of trains at a rate of speed exceeding 6 miles per hour. I am confident J. C. W. would be one of the first to designate the Hyde Park train a "contemptible old stage-coach" were it confined to the rate of speed he suggests.

The Illinois Central is fortunately located on the lake-shore, free from street-crossings, and it would be absurd and unsatisfactory to nine-tenths of its patrons to reduce the speed of trains to such a limit. The fact is, we (the passengers) are to blame for our recklessness. The Company has erected platforms on the east side of the track for trains going south, and on the west side for trains going north. These were built expressly for the use of passengers, and, when used, there is not a shadow of danger.

We have no excuse for jumping off before the train stops, particularly in the dark, on another track, which we ought to know was built for the purpose of running trains on, and that said trains are liable to pass at any moment. If trains were run slower, we should take still more chances, and I predict more accidents. The train J. C. W. alludes to was a freight of about twenty cars, being pushed backwards by a switch-engine, the engineer of which, although being able to see the headlight of our train, could not of course tell what train, or that it was stopping. J. C. W., with a lot of others, including myself, jumped off before our train fairly stopped, and came very near getting what we deserved for CARELESSNESS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1873.

LETTER FROM A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following letter was sent to the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* two days after the late election in Chicago, and was silently ignored by the same. It was written in German, and is indorsed by every intelligent German-American of this place:

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 11, 1873.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

Yesterday I read in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that in your victorious exultation at the result of the late city election, you hoisted the German flag, and insulted an American and prominent Republican who mildly remonstrated against the same. I could hardly believe it until I saw the same thing boastingly and defiantly asserted in your paper. Will you allow me as a German-American, and humble citizen and subscriber, to protest against that proceeding? Now, nobody was more rejoiced than the writer himself at the great and decisive victory of the liberal idea against Puritan narrow-mindedness. There is no one who is a more warm and prompt defender of the German idea of social life and individual liberty, as against the straight-jacket notions of some of our native-born fellow-citizens.

But, at the same time, we should never forget that we are, *first, last, and all the time*, American citizens, who love and cherish, above all else, the Union and the Stars and Stripes.

What has a German flag to do with a victory in a municipal election, of a majority of American citizens over a minority of their fellow-citizens? *What have we, as American citizens, to do with the emblem of the Prussian military regime at all, or under any circumstances?*

Let us stand by our convictions of personal liberty; let us honor and cherish German probity, German customs and sociability; but let us never forget that we are, absolutely, only American citizens, and not *German Know-Nothings*. S. BERNSTEIN.

How Shepherd Dogs Are Trained.

You may go over the plains and hills of Southern California for miles and see thousands of sheep, but not a man to watch them. Around each flock or band of, say, a thousand of sheep, are half-a-dozen dogs of a peculiar breed—dogs whose progenitors were imported from the sheep-pastures of the Old World. These dogs take the entire care of the sheep, drive them out to pasture in the morning, keep them from straying during the day, and bring them home at night. They have inherited a talent for keeping sheep. But the shepherds do not depend wholly on that; they cultivate it in this way—so, at least, the old shepherds say: When a lamb is born it is taken away from the mother sheep before she has seen it, and a puppy put in its place. The sheep suckles the puppy and learns to love it. When the puppy grows old enough to eat meat, it is fed in the morning and sent out with the sheep. It stays with them because it is accustomed to be with its mother, but it cannot feed with them. As they get full the dog gets hungry. At length, impatient to return where it hopes to get another piece of meat, it begins to tease and worry its mother, and finally starts her toward home, the other sheep follow, and thus the whole flock is brought in. If the dog brings the sheep home too soon, or comes without them, he gets no supper, or is punished in some way. Hence he soon learns when to come, and to see to it that none of his charge are left behind. These animals are trained by taking advantage of their instincts and appetites.

Bismarck--Sickly Times on the Northern Pacific.

From the Sioux City Journal, Nov. 5.

From an up-river friend, just down from Bismarck, we learn that business has been almost entirely suspended there, and many persons are leaving the place. The only thing there that makes any showing now is the building of the cavalry quarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln. Quite a number of carpenters are employed on that work, and some money, in consequence, is in circulation. Otherwise the metropolis of the upper country is as dead as a hammer.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is preparing to abandon the Western Division of the road, from Fort Seward to Bismarck, a distance of 100 miles. The doors and the windows to all the station-houses along the Western Division have already been removed, and the Company is only waiting for a little snow-storm to cork the thing up. Only three trains a week are now run into Bismarck, and a good mule-team would be ample accommodation for the amount of travel over the line. Our informant was the only paying passenger on the train he left Bismarck by. The other passengers were dead-broke gamblers, beating their way back to civilization.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.

PAULINE LUCCA, ILMA DI MURSKA, SIGNOR TAMBERLIK.

Full and Complete Grand Orchestra and Chorus.

Opening Night, Monday Nov. 17, '73.

Repertoire of the Week.

MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1873, PAULINE LUCCA. LA FAVORITA.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, Debut of the Great Nightingale, ILMA DI MURSKA, Whose performances in New York and Boston have created the greatest furore and enthusiasm ever known in America. SONNAMBULA.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, PAULINE LUCCA. Debut of the great Tenor, SIGNOR TAMBERLIK. IL TROVATORE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, ILMA DI MURSKA, SIGNOR TAMBERLIK. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

FRIDAY—FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

Admission, $2; reserved seats in first balcony, $1 extra; reserved seats in orchestra and orchestra circle, $2 extra. Admission to second balcony, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The sale of reserved seats for any night begins THIS MORNING at J. Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner of State and Monroe-sts. (Palmer House.)

The Knabe Piano used exclusively by this Company. J. BAUER & CO., Agents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"THE TREAT OF THE SEASON."

MONDAY, Nov. 10, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, after weeks of elaborate preparation, Miss Kate Bateman's great play,

Mary Warner OR, A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

Cast to the entire strength of the company, with brilliant mountings and realistic effects.

In preparation—Mrs. Lander Johnson's new emotional drama entitled JUSTICE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—First week of the highly Musical, Sensational, Tragical Burlesque, by Ed. Marble, entitled GUY MANEUVERING, or Mysterious Meg Merrilegs. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for OUR BELLES IN THE KITCHEN.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE EMINENT ACTRESS,

MISS NEILSON,

Who will appear on Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee as LADY TEAZLE in the great comedy of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Saturday Night—THE HUNCHBACK. Farewell of MISS NEILSON as JULIA.

Monday—MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GREAT DRAMATIC HIT.

MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU! In her New and Exciting Drama, A WOMAN'S WRONG.

Secure seats three days in advance.

"THE ENGLISH GOVERNESS IN SIAM."

MRS. LEONOWENS

Will Lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st. Subject: "SIAM AND ITS COURT." Also, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 2½ p. m., at the Christian Union Hall, No. 114 East Madison-st., near Clark. Subject: "EASTERN WOMEN." Tickets, 50 cents each; for sale at the Christian Union, Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at the door.

GLOBE.

POPULAR PRICES.—Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; Balcony, 25 cts. To-night and Saturday Matinee, FRANK HUSSEY, BLANCHE CLIFTON, in HAZARD.

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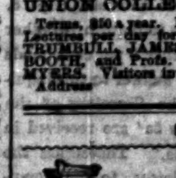
UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO.

Terms, $50 a year. Partial course in proportion. Four Lectures per day for nine months, by Judges LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, and HENRY BOOTH, and Profs. V. B. DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS. Visitors invited.

Address V. B. DENSLOW, Tribune Building, Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.



FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	† 3:35 p. m.	†11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	†6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 a. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	† 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by M. E. Hilliard to the order of Snyder & Lee, and by them indorsed and guaranteed, said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 28, 1873, and due sixty days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum after maturity; said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 78 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m., on Friday, Nov. 14, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit:

A certain note, made by Isaac Crosby, to the order of Maria E. Hilliard, and by her indorsed in blank; said note being of the amount of $25,000, dated March 1, 1873, and due on or before one year thereafter, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said note being secured by a Trust deed to Thomas D. Snyder of even date with said note, on the following described property, that part of the south half (½) of Section five (5), Township Thirty-seven (37), North Range fourteen (14), which lies west of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. HAMMOND & GAGE, Legal holders of said note.

PATRICK STRACHAN, ESQ., DECEASED.

Pursuant to an act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Vic., Cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," notice is hereby given that all persons, being creditors of, or having any claims or demands against or affecting the Estate of Patrick Strachan, Esq., late of No. 27 York-place, Portman Square, in the County of Middlesex (who died on the 31st day of July, 1873, and whose Will was proved on the 4th day of November, 1873, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, by William Donaldson Scott, Esq., John Keith, Esq., William Strachan, Esq., the brother, and John Strachan, Esq., the nephew, of the said deceased, and John Ligertwood, Advocate in Aberdeen, the Executors named in the said Will) are required, on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, to send, in writing, the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands upon or against the said Estate to said Executors, at the office of their Solicitors, Messrs. J. & R. Ligertwood, Advocates, 26 Union-st., Aberdeen, Scotland; and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Patrick Strachan, deceased, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the said Executors shall then have had notice, and that the said Executors shall not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice; and all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively, to the said Executors, or to their aforesaid Solicitors.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1873.

J. & R. LIGERTWOOD, Solicitors to the Executors.

CHROMOS.

NEW CHROMO,

"CANNOT BE COAXED,"

A Splendid Picture by Brown, given away by the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO., 114 West Washington-st. 132 Twenty-second-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail....	$12.00	Sunday....	$2.50
Tri-Weekly....	6.00	Weekly....	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Mary Warner."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "School for Scandal."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau. "A Woman's Wrong."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Frank Hussey. "Hazard."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Guy Manneuvering." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH—Corner Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. Lecture by Mrs. Leonowens. Subject: "Siam and Its Court."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 14, 1873.

The result in the Fifth Congressional District in Michigan is put out of doubt by the official count, which gives the election to Mr. William E. Williams, the Republican candidate, by 175 majority.

In another column is given the vote of Cook County for county officers, which was declared yesterday by the official Board of Canvassers, and has not heretofore been published. From these returns it will be seen that Miller's majority for County Treasurer is 10,830. The total vote of the county was 53,232.

The Supreme Court have reversed the decision in which Judge Williams sustained the special assessment of $1,200,000, made in 1871, to enlarge and improve Lincoln Park. The grounds of this reversal are not given by the dispatches, but they rest no doubt mainly on the constitutional objections raised against the law ordering the assessment.

The Duncan will case, at Battle Creek, Michigan, in which so many bequests to the Methodist Church are involved, has been brought to a pause for the time being by the disagreement of the jury to which it was submitted. Ten of the jurors voted to sustain the will, but the sympathy of the two others was with the Duncan heirs.

Railroads have always supposed there was one class of persons they could maim and kill without being held to account, but it seems that even persons who ride on free passes have rights which those corporations are bound to respect. It was decided yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, that a drover whose leg had been broken in an accident on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad had a valid claim for damages, although he rode free, and the Company was mulcted in $5,000 damages for his benefit.

The Mississippi Valley Society, a branch of which is to be established in Chicago under the auspices of the Board of Trade, is an English association formed to promote direct trade between the Western and Southern States and England, and to obtain and disseminate information concerning their resources which may guide English and American capitalists in their investments. A correspondence between Sir Edwin Pearson, the head of the Society, and President Culver, of the Chicago Board of Trade, led to the appointment of a committee to look into the objects and standing of the Society. The result of their investigations has been altogether favorable, and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade have promised to do all they can to establish a powerful branch in this city.

Most of the financial news this morning is a repetition, with a change of names and places, of the items of reductions of wages, inactivity of trade, and the like, that have become so familiar of late. This monotony is varied by the contest between A. T. Stewart & Co. and H. B. Claflin & Co., who are selling their goods at greatly reduced prices, and by the prediction in our Washington dispatch of the main points of Secretary Richardson's forthcoming report. He will recommend that the legal-tender "reserves," so-called, be made a part of the regular currency; that new bonds be issued, of small denominations, bearing 3.65 per cent interest, and convertible into greenbacks; and that the duties on tea and coffee be restored. This last proposal is accompanied by the somewhat startling announcement that the recent decrease in customs and internal revenue receipts has been so great that he expects, within three months, to see the United States borrowing money to pay its expenses and the interest on the debt.

The estimates of the War Department for the next fiscal year exceed $56,000,000, one-fourth of which is for the item of pay. The appropriations for the current year were $42,000,000. The British army numbers 129,000 men; that of the United States 37,000; the cost of the British army for 1873-'4 is $64,304,000; that of the United States $56,000,000. This includes a large sum for fortifications; leaving this out, the cost of the army will be $54,700,000. The difference in the cost of the two armies is less than $10,000,000. The pay department calls for over $13,000,000. The estimates show that we have one commissioned officer for every fifteen men. It is an army of skeleton regiments, with a full array of all the officers and a few enlisted men. We have no legitimate use of an army, except for Indian service and to keep Kellogg in power in Louisiana. The estimates of the other branches of the service-subsistence, transportation, etc.—carry the total up to $54,000,000, or equal to $2,000 a year for each enlisted man in the army.

The Chicago produce markets were strong all round yesterday, with a good demand, in consequence of an improvement in the financial outlook. Mess pork was quiet and 25@50c per brl higher on options, closing at $11.50@11.60 cash, and $11.62½@11.75 seller December. Lard was more active and steady 6⅞c cash, and 7⅛c seller January. Meats were quiet and firm, at 5½c for shoulders, 6⅛c for short ribs, 6¼@6c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6¾@7c for green hams. Lake freights were more active and steady at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 87c per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was active, and 3½c higher, closing at 98¾c cash, and $1.01 seller January. Corn was more active and 1c higher, closing at 37⅝c cash, and 38½c asked seller December. Oats were less active, and unchanged, closing at 29½c cash, and 30c seller December. Rye was quiet and firmer, at 60@61c. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at $1.20 for No. 2, and at 80@82c for No. 3. Hogs were active and higher, closing steady at $3.80@4.10. Cattle remain dull; sales at $1.50@5.25. The sheep market was inactive.

The State Board of Equalization, in their hot zeal to reach Chicago, made an original assessment upon the capital stock of various private corporations of this city. It is probable that in this they have overreached themselves. The State Constitution provides that the taxable value of all property shall be ascertained by officers designated by law for that purpose; this means by the Assessors. The Board of Equalization is authorized to examine these assessments, and to equalize them. Their jurisdiction is confined to the revision of the assessments returned by the Assessors. The Assessors of Cook County, upon oath, declared that they made no assessment of the values of the capital stock of these corporations; so there was no assessment of that kind of property before the Board of Equalization. That body, however, usurped the functions of the Assessors, and proceeded, *de novo*, to assess the value of certain property which had not been returned to them, of which they had no official knowledge, and over which they had no jurisdiction in any manner or shape.

The Town of Forreston, in Ogle County, contains a few hundred inhabitants. The town is traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad, but some wily and deceiving person suggested that if they had another railroad they would have competition and low freights. So the town was invited to vote $75,000 of bonds for the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, and a majority did so vote. The road was built to Forreston and there stopped, making a friendly alliance with the Illinois Central. There was no depot, no six miles of railway, no rolling stock, and so the town refused to issue the bonds. Judge Brown, of Winnebago, upon the complaint of the Railroad Company, issued a decree requiring the Supervisor and Town Clerk to issue the bonds. The people of Forreston applied to Judge Heaton, of the Ogle Circuit, and he issued an injunction forbidding the officers issuing any such bonds. Whereupon Judge Brown had the Supervisor and Clerk arrested for contempt, and committed them to the Rockford Jail until they issue the bonds. Forreston backs its officers, and they remain in jail. The bonds cannot be issued by any other officers, and their terms will expire in April next. It is not probable that the bonds, if issued, will be of any value, unless, indeed, the scheme of the Springfield Ring to make Cook County pay all bonds of that character shall succeed.

HOW TO SYNDICATE A BOND.

All the executive departments of the Government should be conservative in their observance of the laws. It is their duty not only to see that others obey the laws, but also to practice obedience themselves. Of the Treasury Department this is most especially and inexorably true; for its relations to the country, its commercial, manufacturing, and other complex and multitudinous business interests are so constant, close, and delicate that the least manifestation of lawlessness disturbs everything, more or less, and tends to destroy that confidence without which both public and private financial affairs come to ruin. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to administer the laws concerning his Department as they are written, but it is not merely the disregard for, or infraction of, such laws that constitutes lawlessness on his part. If he exercises a power not granted to him, his action is lawless, though it may not be a technical breach of any written law. Such actions may affect the country as injuriously and weaken confidence as surely as though positive laws had been violated. The assumption of powers not granted may be even more mischievous than failures to discharge prescribed duties. When both are combined, it is time for somebody to speak out.

Of the Syndicate we have written much, but the story has not been half told. A more prolific source of lawless action has never found lodgment in the Treasury Department. New features and phases appear at intervals more novel than any of its preceding stages. One of recent occurrence shows how curiously the thing works, and how slightly the Secretary of the Treasury feels the curb of law since the creation of the Syndicate. A National Bank, located in one of the Western States, was informed by the Department that $50,000 of the bonds deposited by it with the Treasurer of the United States to secure its circulation were embraced in the call of Sept. 6, 1873, and that after that date interest would cease thereon. Accompanying this information was a circular signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, containing instructions to guide holders of called bonds, and among which was the following: "United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the 'Loan Division, Secretary's office,' and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." Desiring to replace the called bonds with other 6 per cents, but having heard a report that this might not be allowed, the bank addressed a letter of inquiry to the Comptroller of the Currency, saying: "$50,000 of the bonds deposited by this bank, as security for circulation, having been called, interest to cease Sept. 6, the object of this letter is to inquire whether they can be replaced with other 6 per cent bonds of the Government." The answer to this inquiry was: "By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, none but 'new 5s' are received in place of the called bonds." Thereupon the bank addressed another letter to the Comptroller, saying:

> The Secretary having decided that none but new 5s will be received in exchange for 6 per cents deposited as security for circulation, I have this day forwarded to him, assigned, the receipt of the Treasurer of the United States for $50,000 bonds of 1862, called, June 6, 1873, and asked him to exchange same for new 5s (registered) to be placed with Treasurer, and send us coin certificate for balance of interest.

Also at the same time sending a letter to the Secretary as follows:

> I inclose herein a receipt of the Treasurer of the United States for $50,000 of United States registered 6 per cent bonds of 1862, now on deposit with him as security for circulating notes issued to this bank. These bonds are included in your call of June 6, 1873, and I have assigned them to you for redemption in accordance with your circular of the 6th June. It is desired and requested that you place $50,000 of new 5s (registered) with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation, in lieu of the above described 6s, and send us coin certificate for difference in interest—the exchange of bonds to be made on the 6th inst.

This was in accordance with the circular of instructions above referred to, and was a very proper and direct way for a bank to deal with the Treasury Department; and certainly would have been so regarded before the invention of Treasury Syndicates. Things are different now. The bank could not deal directly with the Government, and was so informed by a letter from the Acting-Secretary, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the last above-mentioned letter, he said: "In reply, I have to inform you that the negotiation of the 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1881 has been intrusted to the Syndicate composed of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and their associates, to whom you are respectfully referred for instructions in the premises. The Treasurer's receipt inclosed in your letter is returned herewith." This was a most surprising result. Direct dealing with the Treasury Department was cut off, and the bank directed to look to Jay Cooke & Co., and associates in the Syndicate, for relief. Now, Jay Cooke & Co. did not pretend to have a monopoly of the funded loan of 1881; for, in a letter written by them in regard to these very bonds in June last, they solicited the privilege of exchanging them the same as they would have done for any other business, and concluded their letter thus: "If you are disposed to make this exchange, we shall be pleased to effect it for you at market prices, and send herewith form of necessary resolution for execution and return with receipts of the Treasurer of the United States." Turned away from the Treasury Department it was natural for the bank to look to the next source of succor; for in the meantime the 6th of September had arrived and the $50,000 of called bonds had ceased to draw interest. An agent was authorized to deal with Jay Cooke & Co. or such other parties as might be able to get at the Treasury Department through the doors of the Syndicate. The day after the authority reached New York, Jay Cooke & Co. suspended, and the Syndicate, for a time, was thrown into confusion. After several days' delay, the exchange was finally effected through one branch of the Syndicate which remained solvent. What profit the Syndicate made in the transaction beyond the commission of one-half of 1 per cent may not be known; but certain it is that if the exchange could have been effected with the Secretary of the Treasury, the profit, be it great or small, together with the commission, would have been saved to the Government.

Now, look at the lawless character of this case. Without authority of law, the Secretary of the Treasury issues an order that no other bonds than new 5s shall be received in lieu of called 6s as security for the circulation of National Banks, and then without authority of law turns the holders of the 6s over to the Syndicate to effect an exchange. The pretense is that the "negotiation of the 5 per cent bonds has been intrusted to the Syndicate" exclusively, in the face of the fact that Jay Cooke & Co. were soliciting the privilege of effecting exchanges for the holders of called bonds, just as they were asking for other business; and also in direct contradiction of the circular of instructions issued on the 6th of June by the Secretary himself, and above quoted from. First instructing holders of called bonds to deal directly with the Treasury Department, which was right; and then turning them over to parties in no way officially connected with the Government, which was wrong. Then, without authority of law, the Secretary by his action discriminates against the 6 per cent bonds of the United States, and against the interests of the creditors of the National Banks. A 6 per cent bond is better security for the note-holders of a bank than a 5 per cent bond; and, at the time of the transaction referred to, some of the 6 per cent bonds could have been bought at par in gold. But a bank can't well contest with the Treasury Department, for it takes time and money to do it successfully; and when the Secretary says to a bank, "I will not receive anything but a 5 per cent bond in lieu of your 6s, nor pay the 6s until you deposit 5s, nor pay interest on them after the 6th of September, nor do anything in the premises except through the Syndicate," there is little left for the bank to do but to make the best of so shameless a transaction, and get what it can for itself and its creditors. It surrenders, and the Secretary has a victory in spite of the law, and the Syndicate has its commissions.

But, then, "it is only a bank." It is not only a bank; it is a disregard of law, and that endangers everything and everybody. What the Secretary may do with the bonds belonging to a bank, he may do with those belonging to individuals. If he can force a bank to take a 5 per cent bond for one bearing 6 per cent, why not a 4, a 3, or a 2 per cent? When sharp turns, amounting to partial repudiation, are taken for the benefit of the Syndicate, where is the thing to stop? When the process of trifling with the bonds of the Government begins, where is it to end? This entire matter is but another evidence of the gradual but constant drifting of the Treasury Department toward the position of being "a law unto itself." Here lies the great danger which chills every interest to-day. Every violation of law by the Secretary of the Treasury, and each assumption of power not granted to him, draws us nearer and nearer to the period when the great interests involved in the public and private financial affairs of this country will be at the mercy of any man who may choose to preside over the Treasury Department. Nothing could be more disastrous than this. The one thing needed more than any other in this country now is confidence. Nothing else can restore healthy action to the financial system. But this end will not soon be reached unless the strictest fidelity to every character, shade, and phase of Government financial obligation be observed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Departures from this rule once admitted into the Department are difficult of eradication. Once there, they wear into routine action and become a part of its forces, breeding uncertainty, misrule, and ruin. The worst abuses existing in our Government have been of slow growth. Years and administrations have come and gone during the periods of their formation; but they are there, and the tendency of the times is to increase them in kind, number, and mischief. There is no better time than the present for reform in this regard. If the Secretary wants to restore confidence, let him commence with himself. Let him observe the law, and quit experimenting with the obligations of the Government and with the patience of the people.

The recent financial crisis in Berlin was brought about by the operations of a banker named Quistorp, who seems to have been a sort of Prussian Jay Cooke. Like Jay Cooke, he was engaged in all kinds of speculations outside of his legitimate business. Like Jay Cooke, he found one day that his operations called for more money than he could command. In his embarrassment he applied to the Bank of Prussia for a temporary loan, but it was refused. He then applied to the Minister of Finance, but that official, unlike our Minister of Finance, replied that he knew no reason why the Government should loan its money to Quistorp or any other firm. Thereupon Quistorp, like Jay Cooke, closed his doors and his speculations collapsed. The event shows that balloon-flying is accompanied with the same dangers the world over.

"THE MAYOR'S BILL."

The act of the Legislature passed March 9, 1872, and popularly known as "The Mayor's Bill," conferred four new and distinct functions upon the Mayor of Chicago, to wit:

1. To appoint all city officers and members of Boards (except those whose election is provided for by law and those appointed by the Governor), subject to confirmation by a majority of all the members of the Common Council; also to remove any city officer or member of any of the Boards, and appoint a successor.

2. The same powers are conferred upon the Mayor to suppress disorder and keep the peace as are vested in the Sheriff, and to this end he is given the direction and control of all the members of the Police and Fire Departments of the city.

3. The Mayor is vested with the power to veto, not only any ordinance as a whole that may be passed by the Common Council, but any items or appropriations contained in such ordinance, which enables him to review in detail any appropriation bill, and eliminate its objectionable features without affecting its meritorious parts.

4. The Mayor is made *ex-officio* President of the Common Council, may preside at all meetings when present, and appoint the Standing Committees.

The act provided that this law should remain in force for the term of two years from and after its passage. It expires by limitation on the 9th of March next, unless it shall be made permanent by another act of the Legislature. The Legislature meets in January, and one of its very first acts should be to make the provisions of the Mayor's bill the law for the permanent government of all cities in Illinois. Chicago should never be permitted to revert to the old state of confusion which existed before the passage of this act. There should not even be an hiatus, and to avoid this the Legislature should act immediately upon convening. The principles upon which the law is based commended themselves to all intelligent and fair-minded citizens, and the experience of nearly two years has confirmed the soundness of these principles. The present law assures a concentration of responsibility in place of a diffusion of it, and the result is a permanent safeguard against the carelessness and corruption that are inevitable when no one is directly responsible to the people. The principles thus condensed into a brief and intelligent law have been sought by all municipal reformers throughout the country, and it would be almost criminal to abandon them in a full consciousness of their worth and with a certainty of the chaos to which we would be forced to return when the law expires.

Upon the expiration of the Mayor's law, the opportunity of the corrupt "Nineteen" will return. The Mayor will then be a mere figurehead. Chicago will be under the dominion of a Board of Aldermen, a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, a Board of Public Works, a Board of Health, and a full corps of city officials who will be responsible to no one but themselves. Each and every Board will make its estimates according to its individual wants, without consulting the interests of any other department of the City Government, and, each Board having its partisans in the Council, a system of trading will be renewed by which the taxpayers will be bled on all sides. The right of veto can then be exercised only in bulk, and the result will be either a dead-lock in the public machinery or extravagant appropriations which no man nor set of men have the power to regulate. The Executive Department of the City Government will be at loose ends,—the Common Council pulling one way, the Board of Police another, and the Chief of Police a third, while the Mayor may sit and suck his thumb, powerless to interfere for the public good. The Fire Department will be reduced to the same demoralized condition as it was at the time of the great conflagration, and the police force will degenerate into a mere political machine. There will then be not one Government, but half-a-dozen governments, in Chicago, each with an irresponsible head, each acting independently of all the others for personal ends, and not one for the public good. The case is not exaggerated. We will return immediately to the condition of things which existed prior to the passage of the Mayor's bill, with the greater danger of degenerating to a state of corruption that prevailed for so many years in New York City, and which was brought about by the same irresponsible system.

Under the present law, the Mayor is held responsible for the good order and government of the city, and has authority commensurate with his responsibility. This is to the public advantage whether the Mayor be absolutely honest and efficient, or whether he be inclined to be dishonest and inefficient. In the former case, he has the power to serve the city with his ability and good motives; in the latter case, his individual responsibility, which there is no means for him to shirk, is a constant check upon his bad intentions, and, if he fails to restrain them under the pressure of public sentiment, he may be impeached and brought to account. He is always responsible to the people, because he has the power to correct abuses in every department, to remove inefficient officers, to veto jobs, to reduce and regulate appropriations, and to personally inspect the conduct and accounts of all the branches of the City Government. If the old regime is revived by allowing the present law to lapse, the people will be deprived of this safeguard, and will be powerless in their protests against bad government. The duty of the Mayor will then be reduced to presiding at an occasional banquet and receiving an occasional public guest; but he will not have as much influence in the City Government as a draughtsman in the Department of Public Works or a clerk of the Police Board. It is in the interest of the entire State that Chicago should have an honest, economical, and harmonious City Government, and it can only be secured by making the present municipal law permanent.

The Omaha *Herald* reports some remarks by the Hon. Martin Magennis, Delegate to Congress from Montana, which are not complimentary to the Indian service generally. He is reported as having said, when speaking of the operations of the Indian Bureau:

> "They will take a barrel of sugar to an Indian and get a receipt for ten barrels; just so they will take one sack of flour and get a receipt for fifty. They will take 300 head of cattle, march them four times through a corral, get a receipt for 1,200, give a part of them to the Indians, sell part to a white man, and steal as many back as possible. It is of no use to complain; they know how it is themselves. The Government of the United States probably means well enough. It spends a great deal of money for the Indian, who gets very little of it."
>
> Reporter—"Can you suggest a remedy?"
>
> Mr. M.—"There is but one. Place the Indian affairs in the hands of the army officers who hold positions for life, have every inducement to be honest, and as a rule they are. Indian Agents who hold office for one, two, or three years have strong temptation to steal, and as a rule they do it. Army officers will treat the Indian with justice and firmness. They have no relish for Indian wars; they know that they entail much hardship and bring no glory."

During the time the Indian service was in the hands of the army officers, it was not only efficiently but honestly performed. The officers had characters at stake, and did not forfeit them, and commanded the respect of the Indians.

MR. CLARY'S STORY CONTINUED.

We print this morning another installment of Mr. Stephen Clary's statement before the Warehouse Investigating Committee. Mr. Clary's style is peculiarly his own. His confidence in himself and in his judgment is strong. He evidently has no doubt that in making him Registrar the State secured the right man in the right place.

In one part of the statement he makes the declaration that at least 3 per cent of the railroad receipts of grain are not registered, though they go on the market. This statement may be understood by the trade, but to the general public it is susceptible of diverse interpretations. Not understanding it ourselves, we forbear comment. In answer to a question concerning the alleged irregularities of the Houghs, Mr. Clary emphatically declared that "As God is my judge, I never had any understanding with the Houghs."

The Registrar gave some curious testimony concerning "splits." If we rightly understand it, these splits are liable to be, and are sometimes, abused. A man receiving grain in a number of cars receives a warehouse receipt for the whole, say 40,000 bushels, which receipt is registered by Mr. Clary, and becomes at once negotiable. The holder of this receipt then takes it back to the warehouse, and receives, in lieu of it, eight receipts for 5,000 bushels each, which, upon presentation to Mr. Clary, are also registered, without any evidence that the original has been canceled. Ordinarily it is forty-eight hours, but, like any other arrearage, it may be a much longer time that the original and the eight "splits," representing 80,000 bushels instead of 40,000 bushels, may be outstanding before the original is canceled. Considering the fact that these eight split receipts may each change hands ten times in a single day, the duplication of the original receipt in this form may be of immense use and profit, especially if the market be rising or falling. Mr. Clary says that he manages to bring all things out right in the end, and he thinks that to require the original receipt to be canceled before admitting the "splits" to registry would be an inconvenience not compensated for by the prevention of duplicate receipts for the same grain. On this point there is room for a difference of opinion; and the Legislature, perhaps, upon hearing the facts, might put a stop to the abuse by requiring that no grain shall be delivered and no "splits" issued until the corresponding receipts have been officially canceled. The great point sought by the law is to prevent the circulation of any receipt after the grain has been delivered; and this can only be done by prohibiting the delivery of any grain until the receipts therefor shall have been publicly canceled.

Mr. Clary states that at the beginning of the panic the Houghs were in arrears in the matter of cancellation; so was Murry Nelson, and "so was everybody else." So bad and so general was this condition of things, that Mr. Clary went round among them. He exhibited a letter which he had written to the Commissioners reporting them, with the amount of their arrearages of uncanceled receipts—that is, the amount of grain they had shipped out without canceling the receipts. He threatened them with the law, the Grand Jury, and the Penitentiary, and also with the publication of their conduct. Mr. Clary, in speaking of the effect of his warnings, said that the warehousemen "did not care a fig for the law," Grand Jury or Penitentiary, "but did care a great deal" about the publication of the facts in the newspapers. This hardly agrees with the high-sounding contempt which warehousemen are supposed to entertain for newspaper comments upon their transactions. Thereupon there was a general hurrying among the warehousemen, and one of them, on Oct. 6, produced canceled receipts to offset a cargo of grain shipped out of his warehouse on the 17th of September.

Mr. Clary relates in his own way how two elevators, in 1872, found themselves with a large surplus of grain—oats in the one case and corn in the other—over and above their outstanding receipts. Both consulted him, and he explains how they managed to get rid of it. Being asked how they came to have a surplus, Mr. Clary says they made no explanations, and "they would not admit that they had stolen it." Being asked if the warehousemen did not complain of always losing by short weights, he said that the inference he drew was that, in handling two or three millions of grain, a man who could not gain a little ought to be discharged. In Mr. Clary's statement, there are frequent allusions to a meddlesome clerk named John Allen. We understand that Mr. Allen's testimony will be needed to furnish a full and clear understanding of the accusations against himself.

DEMOCRACY ON THE TOP OF MOUNT WASHINGTON.

The New York *World*, in one of its recent issues, has the startling announcement that "The Democratic party stands like the storm-beaten peak of Mount Washington, rock-rooted in the crust of the earth and buttressed with eternal hills, still lifting its hoary summit into the sky after clouds have hidden it for many days!" There is much more of this bombast in the same article, in which "mountains towering in everlasting grandeur," "granite mountains in a clear atmosphere," "foundations as deep as the world," "wild, darkening storms," and other natural phenomena figure with terrible effect, and impress the reader with a sense of the inevitability, the immutability, the colossal proportions, the stupendous grandeur and everlastingness of the Democratic party. The reader who cares to institute a close parallel between the Democratic party and the peak of Mount Washington will undoubtedly find some points of resemblance. Both are storm-beaten. There is no doubt of that. Both are rooted in the earth. There is no doubt of that; and it would be just as difficult to get the Democratic party out of the earth as it would be to get Mount Washington out of it. The Democratic party (we are not speaking of Democrats as individuals), like the peak of Mount Washington, is utterly sterile, and incapable of producing vegetation or yielding fruit. The Democratic party, like the peak of Mount Washington, is incapable of progress or action. Beyond these points the resemblance ceases. The results of the November elections have shown that there are remnants of the Democratic party still in existence in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Connecticut. West of Ohio, there is no evidence to show that it put in an appearance at the polls except in certain remote village contests. Moreover, there is no evidence to show that the Democrats in the Western States desire to go back to the old organization and name,—Mr. George B. Smith, of Madison, Wis., being the only one who has erected his banner on the hoary summit of Mount Washington, and he having been promptly called to order by his colleagues for so doing.

Having lifted "the hoary summit" of the Democratic party into the atmosphere, the *World* grows garrulous upon the subject of Democratic principles. Will the *World* kindly inform us what Democratic principles are? How long is it since the Democratic party laid in its stock of principles? During the War of the Rebellion it had a principle which mainly brought on that war, to-wit: the perpetuation of slavery. From the first day of the organization of the Republican party to the outbreak of the War, it made the preservation and perpetuation of slavery its chief occupation, and it was the only issue upon which it fought its battles at the polls. During the War, it aided the Southern half of the party, as far as it dared, but, notwithstanding its efforts, that principle was lost forever, and the Democratic party ceased to be a power and became a protest merely. The Republican party was everywhere in the ascendancy. In the political struggles of the last eight years, what principles have the Democracy had to offer, except those of the Cincinnati Convention, which the *World* now repudiates? What issue have they made at any election? What other position have they taken than that of the "granite mountain in the clear atmosphere"—still, silent, blank, barren, and immovable? After generalizing for a column or more on the undying principles of Democracy, the idea seems suddenly to occur to the *World* that it might be well to specify a principle. Accordingly, it boldly announces that the recent elections have shown that it is safe for the Democratic party to take the strongest and highest ground on the question of Free Trade. We have carefully revised the recent elections, and examined them from top to bottom, but we fail to see how they make it any safer for the Democratic party to take grounds on Free Trade. For all that we can see, it will be just as safe for the Democratic party to take grounds on the Cuban revolution, or any other fact which had nothing to do with the recent election. In what State, city, country, or village was the issue of Free Trade involved at the last election? In what platform, except those promulgated by the Farmers and Anti-Monopolists, is Free Trade either mentioned or hinted at?

The *World* ends its its remarkable screed by saying that "There is no better way than a steadfast, courageous adherence to principle." This is a rather musty proverb; but at the same time it is necessary to catch your hare before you cook it, as another musty proverb has it. If the Democratic party intends hereafter to adhere to principles, it must first get some principles. Until that time, it will certainly be as dead and immovable as "the storm-beaten peak of Mount Washington, rock-rooted in the crust of the earth, and buttressed with eternal hills." It is possible for those persons of Democratic antecedents who now constitute a minority of the people of this country to help make a party which shall next year elect a majority of the Congress of the United States, and two years later a President. But we can see no prospect of the restoration of the Democratic party to power. Least of all will its restoration be promoted by such "highfalutin" as the *World* occasionally indulges in.

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, in a recent address before the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, in Winchester, discussed the claim of the late slaveholders upon the Government for compensation for their slaves, and warmly urged that the claim was a just one and should be paid. The Richmond *Whig* indorses Mr. Hunter's views, and says:

> We hold that the Southern representative who fails to urge the claims of our despoiled people in proper season will be recreant to his duty, and faithless to the trust reposed in him. If there be grounds for technical objection, let them be urged by our late enemies, but not by the members of our own household. For we believe if we are but true to ourselves the time will come, as indicated by the letter published from a distinguished Northern gentleman to Mr. Hunter, when the North will recognize the justice of the claim, and the propriety of its liquidation in some form that will bring great relief to our people. But whether the claim be recognized at once or not, the South is indebted to Mr. Hunter for saving the point.

The principal "technical objection" in the way of this position is the fact that the South voluntarily submitted its proprietorship in slaves to the arbitrament of war, and lost. That was the real issue involved in the War from the first battle to the last one, and the South made the issue, and has no right to complain of the result.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The full vote of Maryland:

Comptroller, '73.		*President*, '72.	
Woolford, Dem....	79,657	Greeley....	67,685
Goldsborough, Rep.	59,398	Grant....	66,760
Total....	139,055	Total....	134,445
Democratic maj....	20,259	Greeley's maj....	925

—The Milwaukee *News* of yesterday says it is not worth while to publish a list of members of the Legislature because of contradictory reports from several districts. It is only a question, however, whether the Opposition majority is 18, 20, or 22.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of Tuesday says the Massachusetts Senate (unless there be more corrections to be made) will have 23 regular Republicans and 17 elected in Opposition.

—The special elections in Arkansas, Nov. 4, to fill vacancies in the Legislature (viz.: nine Senators and forty Representatives), seem to have reversed the majorities of last winter, and, instead of a Republican majority of 39 on joint ballot, there is now an Opposition majority of 22.

—The people of New York adhere to an elective judiciary, and the people of Minnesota to annual elections of their Legislature; and in each State proposed constitutional amendments have been voted down.

—The elections of this year are not yet complete. On Monday, Nov. 24, the Shreveport (La.) district elects a Congressman, vice Peters, died of yellow fever; but the seat is claimed by E. C. Davidson under the Warmoth count of last year. Texas elects a Governor and Legislature Dec. 2. Pennsylvania votes on the proposed new Constitution Dec. 16. Then New Hampshire opens the ball for 1874 with the annual March election, to which the local politicians are already directing much attention.

—Candidates for the next Congressional elections are beginning to appear, all over the country, in response to the universal demand for new men. In Congressman Arthur's district, of Kentucky, Charles Duncan is out as a candidate, shouting the battle-cry of "Down with the salary-grabbers!" and "Up with the Farmers' Movement!"

—In Moultrie and Effingham Counties, Ill., as remarked by the local papers, the Republican leaders and managers voted for Democratic nominees against the Farmers; and in Whiteside, Stephenson, and other counties, the old Democratic managers voted for Republican tickets against the Farmers. "Anything to beat the Farmers." The Morrison *Independent* says:

> It is encouraging to see orthodox Democrats and orthodox Republicans exhibiting a fellow-feeling for each other. Let them petrify together. It is only the Progressives that can go to make up the party of the present and future. . . . The result of last Tuesday's elections has so stunned and confounded the seven orthodox Republican editors in Whiteside that we shall expect to hear of some sudden conversions.

—The Sullivan (Ill.) *Progress* says every vote in that region was direct to the point: "Are you for the Farmers' Movement, or against it?"

—Administration men may try to appear jubilant, and attribute their "Waterloo defeat" all over the country to the "off year" in politics, but it will not do. They might just as well lay it to the off ox. The people have given a verdict against the party in power, and from this decision there is no appeal. . . . In future elections the only question will be the size of the majorities that will be given against it.—*Toulon (Ill.) New Era.*

—The Farmers' Granges exhibit in the recent elections a power at the polls which was unexpected, and in several of the Western States they are already the controlling element. Wise counsels and deliberate action will make them a power for good in the purification of politics, the putting down of corrupt rings, and the restraint of monopolies.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

—These elections in the West, and the appearance of this new element in politics, will, of course, be carefully studied by politicians, and, we presume, will form the basis of action by Congress this winter, to meet, if possible, the grievances of the agriculturists. It is true only local issues were involved, but the farmers, with the acuteness of old politicians, argued that if they could carry the county elections this fall, and thus oust the court-house politicians of the old parties, their work next year, in the more important elections for Congressmen and Legislature, would be so much the lighter. This is good logic, and seems to have been acted on with remarkable success.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Evening Telegraph.*

—We are compelled to congratulate the Anti-Monopolists of Illinois on their triumph. Considering that it is their first fight, and that they went into the battle with clumsy weapons and not half drilled, their victory is remarkable, and almost without precedent. They have shown what they could do under favorable auspices. Next year Illinois will have a Legislature to elect, and its complexion is already foreshadowed.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—It would be the sheerest folly for the Republican party, still in power in Congress, not to take warning from the past, not to accept the verdict of this fall's election as an indication that the people are doing a world of thinking for themselves, not to examine even the criticism of its opponents.—*Green Bay (Wis.) Gazette.*

—Porter County is a sample of the way things are going. The party is, in this county, utterly disorganized, and ready to crumble to pieces whenever the excitement of a political campaign shall come upon us. . . . It is now time for Republicans to awake, and begin to counteract the tendency to disintegration.—*Valparaiso (Ind.) Vidette.*

—Results of elections are prolific in lessons for the future or warnings. The Republican party has had one of the latter, and it will be well to heed it. The *party* is not corrupt, though there are members of the party who are, and the misfortune is that the penalty due the corrupt members is visited upon the party. This misfortune to the party can be hereafter averted by discarding the corrupt members, and the work of discarding should be commenced as soon as an opportunity offers, and prosecuted with impartial vigor. Aside from men, moreover, measures are to be dealt with. One of the first acts of the incoming Congress should be the repeal of the salary-grab law, as far as it can be reached.—*Kankakee (Ill.) Gazette.*

—It is clear to us that there is a party responsibility beyond that which has entered into popular estimate so far. . . . If parties meet in Convention simply to enunciate parroted phrases for principles that must already be accepted by the members of the party, or the Convention would be too timid to utter them; and simply to nominate candidates, by whatever sharp practices or blind of being unknown they may get the nominations; and simply appoint Central Committees simply to conduct a campaign and no more; and then go home and try to elect the ticket; and next year go through the same process; not responsible for the conduct of the officials put in charge of the State; existing only to win the election—not caring that success is "often the fugitive result of force or cunning;" if this is the full measure of party power, party conduct, and party responsibility, then a party has no right to exist at all, save when there is a great principle at stake; in times like the present a party has no right to exist at all.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*

—The beauty of this movement, in Wisconsin, which resulted in so great a victory, was that no formal name was applied to it. It was not christened at the altar. No appellation was adopted, because no man coming to it ought to be repelled by a name. Every man called it what name sounded pleasantly to his own ears. No close communion was adopted as to adherents, and no technical definition was declared. . . . The fact that the Republican party of Wisconsin is wiped out remains, whatever name you give that fact.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The farmers have thrown the Administration party into confusion and dismay in Iowa, totally revolutionized politics in Wisconsin, torn apart the close fibres of partisanship from one end of Illinois to the other, and carried Kansas outright, besides greatly reducing the Republican majorities in the Minnesota Legislature and electing their own candidate for State Treasurer. Their triumph is too sweeping to be underrated by the journals of the vanquished party.—*Boston Post.*

—This great change comes mainly from the electors in the rural districts. It is the people outside of the cities who have spoken. They have had enough of the sham party—the party that makes pledges but to be broken, and betrays the people when in power. The change comes from honest convictions. It has not been brought about by excitements usual to election campaigns. The people of the country have made up their judgment deliberately, and the verdict is full of meaning.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—The Republican papers are now owning up that the defeat of their party is owing to the corruption of the leaders and the bad legislation of Congress. The back-pay grab is stigmatized as the greatest curse. These admissions come too late.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—Congress must sweep away the ill-conceived and unfortunate salary bill. Both at Washington and at Albany there must be a curtailment of appropriations and a remorseless refusal of all claims that are too imperious. Here as there, all doubtful jobs and lobby schemes must be stamped out. . . . The Republican press must insist upon it and Republican Representatives must understand that the people exact it.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

—The Democratic party will demand of its Representatives in Congress, as soon as the session commences, a united, earnest effort for the repeal of the salary-grab law.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

—The repeal would be an intimation to the disbursing officers of the Treasury, and to the President himself, that Congress considered the act unconstitutional in its application to the Presidential salary. Can the President afford to submit to such a sacrifice simply because Congress is anxious to propitiate an aroused people?—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—Evidently, those Republicans who have controlled the action of the party have failed to fully appreciate the extent and depth of feeling upon the salary grab. . . . The many prominent and hitherto influential members of the Republican party were stained by Credit Mobilier transactions. A strong effort has been made to excuse and exonerate these men, and wherever such has been the case, the Republican vote has fallen off, as the election returns clearly demonstrate. These men, together with the salary-grabbers, were kept in the background. The party did not, seemingly, want to give them up entirely, and yet it did not dare to indorse them by placing them upon the working lists. There was not that cordial rebuke of the wrong-doers which large numbers of the party thought proper, and the result was a rebuke to the party managers.—*Toledo Blade.*

Insurance.

The dissolution of the well-known insurance firm of Treadway & Jewell, Mr. Treadway retiring, has been noticed. [illegible] Mr. Jewell continues the agency at the same office, No. 141 LaSalle street, with the well-known and popular German, of Erie, which has made many friends here by its uniform promptness in paying its losses, and by fair adjustments. Also, the Planters', of Memphis, Tenn., which has one of the best reputations of any company in Tennessee, and is fast gaining the same here.

BILLIARDS.

Third Day of the National Three-Ball Tournament.

The Attendance Liberal---The Amusement Tame.

J. Dion vs. Slosson, Daly vs. Bessunger, Dion vs. Dion, Ubassy vs. Snyder.

The Foreign Experts Prove Easy Victors Over the Chicagoans.

The Billiard Tournament at Kingsbury Music Hall was well attended yesterday afternoon and evening. The management was rather backward in making the necessary preparations for the games, the staging and table not being put up in time, and the hall being as cold as a barn in the afternoon. The heating arrangements should be properly looked after in the future, as the players feel the cold more than the spectators, having to stand around for hours at a time bareheaded and in their shirt sleeves. The display of skill was not up to the standard by any means, but there is every reason to believe that those who attend to-day will be amply compensated for the time spent. Two of the big players, the fellows who are struggling for the large prizes, will come together, and from this time forward there will be one or more games between them every day. Annexed is a detailed account of the amusement yesterday:

THE SEVENTH GAME

of the tournament was begun some time after the appointed hour, owing to a misunderstanding with regard to the arrangements of the hall. The players were Joseph Dion, of New York, and George Slosson, of this city. Mr. John W. Blaisdell acted as referee. In pools sold previous to the game, betting was even, it being generally considered that the young Chicago expert was fully a match for his more renowned Eastern opponent. The game was a very ordinary one up to the fifth inning, when Slosson got the balls together, and made a run of 30 by nursing. A freeze, when the three balls could be covered by a man's hand, put an end to the display, the spot shot being missed. It was not until the eighth inning that Dion did anything worthy of notice, his play in the previous innings being very poor. In that inning he made 20, a palpable scratch on the fourteenth shot helping him along. In the twelfth inning Slosson, after making 5, missed an easy draw, and left the balls close together near a corner for Dion, who played them well for 26, missing only on a difficult cushion shot. In the following inning Dion, who had regained his accuracy of speed, and was playing a remarkably strong game, made a pretty run of 31, to which he added one of 23 in the succeeding inning. The latter turned him on his second hundred, the score standing: Dion, 108; Slosson, 52. It is doubtful if George ever played a poorer game at all his professional career as he did at this time, being unable to make half a dozen in any run, and handling the balls without proper deliberation and judgment. He missed several shots which, under ordinary circumstances, he could have made and have positions for double-figure runs left. Dion, on the other hand, was playing a remarkably strong and confident game, and could not be until the eighteenth inning that Slosson began to do any playing, a run of 18 and another of 16 in the next inning being very cleverly made, but badly ended. In the twenty-second inning he had made an even 100, and was then 50 points behind. In the Twenty-sixth inning he made a run of 13, and from this point to the forty-first inning the game was the smartest public exhibition of billiards by professional players that has been witnessed in Chicago for many a day. The inning mentioned was noticeable merely because Dion turned on his third hundred, which was some relief to the general monotony. It took the Eastern player twenty-seven innings to make a little less than 100 points, and from this the reader can judge the character of the game. Slosson was playing infinitely worse than his opponent, the call showing that he was only 124 to his opponent's 205. In the forty-third inning Dion astonished every beholder by running 18, and Slosson increased the general wonder by a run of 10 in the succeeding inning. A run of 38 by Dion in the forty-fifth inning was the first piece of good play that the audience had witnessed for an hour, and they applauded it feebly. It was absolutely distressing to watch Slosson's game, which was a series of freezes and bad misses, and when he failed to count, he was certain to leave them in good position for his opponent. Joe could not help making a little run occasionally. An average player around any of our billiard halls could have done as well. In the fifty-ninth inning Dion, by a run of 26, turned on his last hundred, the game standing 325 to 182 in his favor. Slosson turned his second hundred in the sixty-ninth inning, the score standing 356 to 247, and in the following inning he made 27, after Dion left the balls in a heap for him. The Chicago player picked up somewhat toward the close, as is shown by runs of 29 and 18, but Dion put an end to the wearisome game in the eighty-second inning by a run of 18, after two hours and a half spent shivering around the table. The players themselves said that the cold was to blame, the balls bad, etc., but their statements should be taken *cum grano salis*. There is one thing certain, the game was the poorest one played in Chicago for a long time. Slosson got 296 points. Following is the score:

Slosson—8, 2, 3, 2, 30, 0, 4, 5, 0, 0, 2, 3, 1, 5, 1, 3, 18, 16, 3, 1, 2, 4, 0, 4, 23, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

The improved feeling in monetary affairs seems to be general all over the country. In this city, there was a much more cheerful tone in business. Money is very tight yet, but there is certainly more offered in the open market than a week ago, though there is none to be had on mortgages yet.

Exchange continues extremely scarce, and the banks are still shipping currency to New York. During the panic, the country banks drew so much currency to the country that there will probably be less than the usual movement of currency in that direction to pay for hogs this winter.

GOLD.

The advance in the price of gold to-day was probably due mainly to the fact that the last report of the Treasury balances shows the amount of outstanding greenbacks to be steadily increasing. There has now been $6,343,111 of the "$44,000,000 reserve" put out, and it is assumed by some that the proposed fitting out of war vessels in connection with the Cuban question will occasion the issue of a good deal more. It would be difficult to find any belligerent power with whom we are likely to have any quarrel on the Virginius question. The action of the Cuban Volunteers in murdering the passengers of the Virginius is not indorsed by the Home Government of Spain,—if there can be said to be any Home Government there now,—and, unless we were determined to fight somebody that has no quarrel with us, the chances of any national complications are very remote. Nevertheless, the chance of the expenditure of money in warlike preparations seems to have had some effect on the prices of gold and breadstuffs. The remittance of the November interest on United States bonds held in Europe, and the prospect that the falling off in the coin receipts for duties on imports have also helped to stiffen the price of gold during the past few days. In the present condition of our foreign trade, there is a large amount of specie coming to this country, but comparatively little of it goes into the National Treasury. The January interest on the public debt will be nearly $27,000,000, which, in view of the certainty of very small receipts for duties all winter, will probably deplete the Treasury balance of coin to a lower point by the close of January than has been experienced for some years. It is now apparent that the Treasury sales of gold cannot be revived until there has been a revival of the importing trade to its ante-panic dimensions. This may not occur for a year or two. Even when business has entirely recovered from the effects of the panic, it will be found that the revolution in the iron trade has permanently cut off a considerable portion of the former volume of duties, and it is probable that Congress will be obliged to reinstate the duties on tea and coffee in order to secure a sufficient coin revenue to pay the coin interest on the public debt.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange having adopted four shillings (British) per dollar (American) as the rate of exchange with the United States, instead of the old equivalent of four shillings and sixpence to the dollar, the par of exchange in New York will (after Dec. 3) be 97 33-100, instead of 109½ as heretofore. The old nominal "dollar of exchange" in London was based upon the Spanish dollar, a coin which contained 54 pence sterling, or 109½ cents of the present American gold coin. When Congress first authorized Federal money, the Federal dollar was also declared to be the equivalent of four shillings and sixpence, but the Federal mint never coined any dollars worth as much as four shillings and sixpence, therefore there was always a *nominal* premium on sterling exchange in this country. The contemplated alteration in the equation of exchange will make sterling always quotable at a *nominal* discount. Thus the payment of 97 33-100 cents gold will buy (at par) what is called a "dollar" of exchange, though this dollar in London will be only 97 33-100 cents in American gold.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105¾	107¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105¾	107¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107¼	108
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	110¾	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111¾	112¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111¾	112¼
10-40s	105¾	106¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105¾	106¼@106¾
U. S. currency 6s	108	109¼@109¾
Gold (full weight)	108¾	
Gold coupons	107¼	108
Gold exchange		108¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¼@108¾
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		95@ 97½

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113¾	Coupons, '67	112¼
Coupons, '62	107	Coupons, '68	112¼
Coupons, '64	107¼	10-40s	106
Coupons, '65	108	Currency 6s	109¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	110¾	New 5s	106

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	21
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	32		

STOCKS.

Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	51¾
Western Union	56¾	Wabash	40¾
Quicksilver	17	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	82	Ft. Wayne	82
Wells Fargo	63	Terre Haute	5
American Express	56¾	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States Ex.	57	Chicago & Alton	92
Pacific Mail	29¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	94
New York Central	88¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	43	C., C. & C.	68¾
Erie pfd	63¾	C., B. & Q.	90
Harlem	100	Lake Shore	67¾
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	19
Michigan Central	82¾	Illinois Central	89
Michigan Central pfd	76¾	Union Pacific stocks	18¾
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pacific bonds	75
Northwestern pfd	61¾	Central Pacific bonds	88¾
Rock Island (ex. div.)	88¾	Del., Lack. & West	89
N. J. Central	91	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	28¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Dearborn st, s w cor of Burton place, e f, 75x149 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $15,000.

North La Salle st, s e cor of Schiller st, w f, 50x151 2-10 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $11,000.

Orchard st, n w cor of Sophia st, e f, 22x90 ft, with improvements, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $3,500.

North Grove st, 210 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 24x100 ft, with improvements, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $1,000.

Wabash av, s w cor of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 35x168 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $16,000.

West Lake st, 90 ft w of Curtis st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $10,000.

Ashland av, 356½ ft s of North av, w f, 24x124 8-10 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $1,000.

Rockwell st, 775 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 66x280½ ft, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $1,750.

Calumet av, bet Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts, w f, 25x183 1-10 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $8,000.

Tinkham av, s w cor of West Huron st, und ½ of entire block, dated March 14; consideration, $7,000.

Tinkham av, s w cor of West Huron st, entire block (except Lots 43 and 44), dated Nov. 11; consideration, $27,600.

West Tyler st, 298 ft w of Centre av, s f, 50x120 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $16,000.

O'Brien st, 125 ft w of Union st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $450.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Grove Parkway, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 73¾x180 ft, with barn lots in rear, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $9,375.

Lot 8, in Block 61, Town of Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $8,000.

S ½ of Lot 3 and n ½ Lot 4, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $5,062.

Lot 34, in Block 4, of Fawcett's part s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 28; consideration, $1,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,613	5,500	10,695	7,492
Wheat, bu	84,270	84,810	120,042	57,965
Corn, bu	50,735	80,845	154,405	154,005
Oats, bu	29,340	22,200	92,082	102,064
Rye, bu	1,137	2,462		
Barley, bu	15,900	26,880	15,067	12,823
Grass seed, lbs	26,070	22,728	33,200	12,725
Flax seed, lbs	22,820	116,140		25,080
Broom-corn, lbs	35,585	61,300	20,000	22,730
Cured meats, lbs	333,900	54,080	1537,282	397,246
Beef, brls	300	......		1,258
Pork, brls	104	......	1,690	5,349
Lard, lbs	27,520	4,670	228,940	418,760
Tallow, lbs	33,680	5,980	40,452	31,000
Butter, lbs	71,910	36,000	24,280	32,010
Dressed hogs, No.	66	90	......	......
Live hogs, No.	17,988	21,241	2,316	7,814
Cattle, No.	1,678	2,564	365	1,291
Sheep, No.	538	2,163	......	......
Hides, lbs	170,860	128,000	201,447	17,300
Highwines, brls	151	245	155	188
Wool, lbs	74,179	142,280	85,922	56,865
Potatoes, bu	7,213	1,434	2,290	1,878
Lumber, m feet	1,359	1,378	1,704	1,853
Shingles, m	680	600	1,180	2,905
Lath, m	500	75	147	213
Salt, brls	......	5,130	2,964	545

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,308 bu wheat; 4,322 bu corn; 5,463 bu oats; 1,161 bu rye; 1,875 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 247 cars wheat; 132 cars corn, 6,000 bu No 2 do, and 5,800 bu rejected do, by canal; 11 cars oats, 7,500 bu No 2 do by canal; 4 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total (418 cars), 172,000 bu.

We referred this morning to the necessity of a constant lookout on the part of the grain-dealing class to see that their rights are not jeopardized by the men to whom they commit their property for safe-keeping. Recent revelations show that present arrangements are inadequate to that end, as irregularities of conduct on the part of some warehousemen become known only by accident to those most vitally interested in preserving the integrity of their grain receipts. The evidence given before the Hough Committee of Investigation, so far as published, has raised the query in the minds of some whether the Registrar's office is most efficient in detecting or in concealing fraud. The Registrar himself admits that the system is not calculated to prevent it. Plain-thinking people, who have not studied logic, are very much inclined to think that they have a right to know when their property is being used by parties who have no title thereto; and that a supervision which is paid for out of the grain is not a whit better than a warehouse system that can permit an unlawful use of property on which large percentages are paid, that it may be kept intact for use when wanted by the owner.

The advice of the Committee, that an example be made, is most timely, and ought to be acted upon. The Board of Trade should insist upon its rights in the premises, and take such action as will effectually discourage the lending of grain in the future, or the buying and selling of grain by parties engaged in the warehouse business. In order to do this, however, they will probably have to insist upon some other authority for their statistics than they now have, and furnish it for themselves, if the State in its wisdom cannot do it.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again stronger to-day, with a fair amount of trading, though the weather was not favorable for lake shipment. It was a decided turn for the better, and all the better as it was a result of returning confidence, there being no special advance reported from other points, except on corn in Liverpool. Neither had the expectation of a Spanish war anything to do with it, so far as could be ascertained. The stronger tone was due to the widespread feeling that the worst effects of the panic are probably over, and that some of the effects have been considerably exaggerated. There was also a continuation of the light receipts noted for two or three days past, which made offerings of grain rather small in volume, besides promising to make the accumulating load of winter lighter than has been anticipated. Of course the demand was largely speculative, as the business of shipping by lake is not peculiarly attractive under present atmospheric disturbances, and it is too soon for extensive rail shipments, unless to points that cannot be nearly reached by the water route, as the rail cannot compete with present lake freightage.

The dry goods market was without new features. There is still an absence of any special activity in any department, and there is a weak undertone to the market that bids fair to develop into a further decline in both cotton and woolen textiles. Groceries were moving with only fair liberality, and an easy feeling characterized the market for most articles in the list. There was, however, no quotable decline in any line of goods, former prices usually being realized. Butter and cheese were quoted quiet and easy, the former at 13@30c and the latter at 12@13½c, for prime goods. No decided change was noted in the coal, wood, and pig iron markets, dullness prevailing all around, with prices in buyers' favor. In the grain-bag market only a limited amount of sales were accomplished, and prices were weak. Stark, American, and Amoskeag were dropped a ½c, quotations now being 36½c for Stark, 31½c for American and Amoskeag, 33c for Otter Creek, and 34½c for Lewiston. The oils, paints, tobacco, and rag markets were unchanged. Dried fruits were quiet, and steadier, except raisins, which were again lower.

The usual number of orders were received at the lumber-yards, chiefly from interior merchants. Quotations are unaltered, though shaded to some extent for cash. The wholesale market was again quiet, though a little more active than yesterday, at the same range of prices. There were no new developments in the metal, nail, building materials, or iron markets. Salt was in active demand and firm at $1.80 for fine. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were quiet and nominal. The demand for hides continues about equal to the supply, prices ruling the same as for several days past. The hay trade was a little more active, there being considerable inquiry from the lumber districts, but orders from the East are still light. Prices remain unchanged. Seeds were quiet and without material variation. Choice fresh game and dressed poultry were in fair request at advanced prices.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotation of several days past, sales being reported of 150 brls at 87c per gallon. The market opened rather weak, with several orders on hand, but none willing to come up to the quotation. It closed strong, in sympathy with the latest advices from New York. Some of our best posted operators seem to expect an advance. They say that grain and provisions have turned, and whisky must follow suit, as it cannot be made at current figures.

Lake freights were rather more active, as regards the aggregate of freight room ordered to be filled, but quiet as a market, most of the vessels being sent to load on owners' account. Rates were unchanged, at 6c for corn to Buffalo, and wheat to do nominal at 6½c. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 82,000 bu wheat, and 190,000 bu corn.

Dressed hogs were inactive for present delivery, but there was a little doing for future, and at a slight advance, in sympathy with the improvement in live. Sales were reported of 400 head, seller December and January at $4.50 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were rather more active, and decidedly stronger. Live hogs were quoted higher, and the general improvement brought out a greater number of orders, the increased demand enabling holders to effect an advance, which carried the market above the limit held by some of the brokers. Mess pork was in very good request for cash lots, especially for car-loads, and sold readily at former prices, being held higher at the close. Options were quiet, but advanced 25@50c per brl. Lard was firm at yesterday's quotations. Meats were firmer, averaging ⅛c higher. Green hams exhibited the most activity, all offerings being taken readily for curing. The receipts of hogs are yet barely equal to the wants of both packers and shippers, but it is thought probable that the current advance in prices will bring them forward in more liberal quantities, in which event a much further rise may not ensue. There is, however, a general feeling that the market for product has seen its worst, as orders are coming forward freely from parties who have hitherto held off determinedly, to see which way things were going to shape. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.75@12.00; new do, cash or seller November, $11.50@11.60; do seller December, $11.62½@11.75; seller January, $11.90@12.00; seller February, $12.35@12.40; prime mess pork, $10.00@10.25; extra prime do, $8.00@8.25. Lard, cash or seller November, 6⅝@6¾c for old, and 6⅝@6¾c for new, do, seller December, 6¾c; do, seller January, 7⅛c; do, seller February, 7¼@7⅜c. Green hams at 6¼@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3¼@3⅜c; do rough sides, 5¼@5⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5¼@5⅝c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 5⅞c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3⅝c; do Cumberlands, 5⅝@5⅞c; do short ribs or long clear, 5½c; do short clear, 5¾@6c; do long cut hams, 7@7½c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders; 6⅝c for clear ribs; 7c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 1,050 brls mess pork (new) at $11.50; 500 brls do seller January at $12.00; 500 brls prime mess at $10.00; 65 brls do at $10.25; 65 brls extra prime at $8.00; 50 brls rump pork at $8.50; 500 tcs lard at 6⅝c; 45 tcs do at 6⅝c; 60 tcs kettled do at 7c; 500 tcs do seller February at 7⅝c; 220,000 lbs green shoulders at 3½c; 15,000 lbs shoulders, part salted, at 3½c; 100 boxes do at 4c; 100 boxes long clear at 5½c; 250 boxes short ribs at 5⅛c; 250 boxes do, seller December, at 6c; 1,000 boxes long and short clear, seller December, at 5⅝c; 20,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 7c; 5,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs (15 lbs) at 6¾c; 60,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 6½c; 2,000 pcs do at 6⅝c; 60,000 lbs do at 6½c; 100 brls green hams (15 lbs) at 6⅝c; 250 brls beef hams on private terms; 50 brls extra plate beef at $11.00.

Flour was quite active in comparison with the market of several days past, being in good export demand both for Europe and the South. Several Southern orders have been here for two or three days, and the agents were looking around without purchasing. It is probable that the advance in wheat stimulated them to take hold to-day. Winters were steady, and spring extras a shade firmer, though we make no change in our quotations. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 300 brls do at $5.50; 700 brls do at $5.00; 2,650 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine (Oak Creek) at $3.75; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 50 brls do at $8.75; 37 brls do at $8.50; 50 brls do on private terms; total, 4,287 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $11.50, to arrive. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.37½@ 9.12½
Red winter	6.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	4.90 @ 6.12½
Medium to good do	4.00 @ 4.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.62½@ 6.87½
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.75 @ 3.37½
Common do	2.25 @ 2.87½
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.50 @ 9.50
Bran	11.25 @11.75

Wheat was more active, and again strong, advancing 2c above the highest point touched yesterday, and 2½c above the closing price of last evening. There was no especial strength in the tone of advices from other points, but the more settled feeling in regard to the financial situation brought out a good many orders to buy, both cash and options, the recent reduction in prices forming a powerful inducement to take hold. The receipts were less than the recent average, and the demand for shipment, both by rail and lake, was much better than at the beginning of the week. These facts, with that of a rather small stock in store, set the shorts to a little nervous thinking, and many of them were anxious to fill in, the option for next month being quite lively, with numerous settlements. There was a liberal speculative demand for deliveries in the first two months of next year, and the premium widened in consequence, while there were comparatively few sellers then, owing to the general expectation of a further rise. Seller December opened at 95c, advanced to 96¼c, receded to 95⅝c, and rose to 97½c, closing at 97½c. Cash No. 2 spring, or seller the month, sold at 95¾@97½c, closing at 97½c. Seller January ranged 2½@3c above December, closing at $1.00. Seller February was quoted 3c higher still, closing nominally at $1.03. Northwestern No. 2 closed at 97½c, before the last rise in options. No. 1 spring was in good demand, and closed firm at $1.03 for straight, to $1.05 in the Northwestern Elevator. No. 3 spring closed at 90½c, and rejected do at 84c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.03; 4,400 bu do at $1.02; 1,600 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00; 4,700 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.05; 1,500 bu do at $1.03; 5,600 bu do at $1.02; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at 97⅝c; 16,200 bu do at 97½c; 4,000 bu do at 97⅜c; 26,200 bu do at 97c; 15,200 bu do at 96⅞c; 22,800 bu do at 96½c; 25,800 bu do at 96⅜c; 57,800 bu do at 96c; 5,200 at 95¾c; 3,700 bu No. 2 Northwestern at 97½c; 3,200 bu do at 97¼c; 4,000 bu do at 97c; 1,600 bu do at 96⅝c; 3,200 bu do at 96½c; 3,200 bu do at 96c; 116,000 bu No. 3 spring at 90½c; 2,000 bu do at 90c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 84c. Total, 235,700 bu.

Corn was more active, and advanced ⅝c above the highest point touched yesterday, under a good demand throughout. Liverpool was early quoted higher, at 33s per 480 lbs, and New York subsequently followed the lead, while our receipts were again small. It now seems that the large shipments of the past have all been absorbed, and that Europe is much shorter of corn than usual, some 400,000 bu of American corn having recently been sent to Mediterranean ports, the supplies of which are usually drawn from European crops. The outlook is decidedly good for those who will have sent corn forward at present low rates of freight, so that it can be drawn upon East as wanted during the winter; and the prospect is not bad for sending forward now, especially as the falling off in receipts indicates a much lighter supply this winter than has been calculated upon by those who have sold short at 2 and 3 cents per bu below the range of to-day. The short interest for next month filled in very freely, and there was a fair speculative demand for the more deferred options. Seller December opened at 36⅞c, and advanced to 38c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 36⅝@37½c, and seller January at 37⅜@39c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 37⅝c; high mixed at 37⅝c, and rejected at 35⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu high mixed at 37⅝c; 3,200 bu do at 37⅝c; 7,000 bu do at 37½c; 2,400 bu No. 2 at 37⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 37⅜c; 31,600 bu do at 37½c; 4,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 50,000 bu do at 37¼c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 42,800 bu do at 37c; 10,000 bu do at 36⅞c; 1,600 bu rejected at 36c; 400 bu do at 35⅞c; 4,800 bu do at 35¼c; 3,200 bu do at 35⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 35c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 6,000 bu rejected at 37c, afloat. Total, 188,600 bu.

Oats were less active, and averaged a shade easier, though in light supply, with small receipts and decreasing stocks, while quoted firmer in New York. Holders generally asked an advance, in sympathy with wheat and corn, but buyers refused to concede it, except for January deliveries, and sales were small in consequence. Seller December sold at 29¾@30c, and January at 30¼@31c, both closing at the outside. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 29@29¼c, closing with the outside asked. Rejected closed at 27c. White oats were scarce and firm. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 29¼c; 19,800 bu do at 29¼c; 6,800 bu do at 29c; 600 bu rejected at 27½c; 600 bu do at 27c; 1,200 bu white at 34c; 2,400 bu do at 33c on track; 7,800 bu canal, in store, at 28½c. Total, 46,200 bu.

Rye was very quiet but stronger, at about ½c advance, in consequence of small receipts, and in sympathy with wheat and corn. Sales were reduced to 800 bu No. 2 (in special house), at 61c, and 1,600 bu do at 60c.

Barley was quiet and a shade easier, not so much from any special weakness as because the attention of the majority of operators was engrossed by the advance in wheat and corn. No. 2 sold at $1.20@1.21 cash, and $1.21@1.22 seller December, both closing at the inside. No. 3 was tame, at 80@82c, according to location. Rejected was quiet, and sample lots dull. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at $1.21; 6,600 bu do at $1.20; 9,800 bu No. 3 at 82c; 800 bu do at 81c; 400 bu do at 80c; 2,000 bu rejected at 67c; 800 bu do at 63c; 2,000 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 61c; 2,400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu by sample at $1.20; 400 bu do at 95c on track; 400 bu do at 95c delivered. Total, 36,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 13.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast quiet. Cargoes of corn off coast strong; none offered. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn upward tendency, 33s.

HOG PRICES.

The Crown Point (Ind.) *Herald* says:

Some of our farmers are in a dilemma about disposing of their pork. Yesterday market reports gave the figures at from $3.40 to $4.85, but few sales being made at the latter figures, however. There was a marked decline in demand, and the outlook for sellers is regarded as decidedly bad. The number of hogs reported in the country is much smaller than last year. Corn closed yesterday at 33½c, while at the same time last year it was bringing 31c. It is believed that if the farmers can hold on to their pork a while longer, it will bring $5.

WOOL.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, say:

In delaine and combing fleeces there has been a decided change. The large stock of the Manchester Mills, as we mentioned last week, has been placed upon the market, amounting to upwards of 700,000 lbs, principally delaine fleece, and this grade of wool is from 8 to 10c per lb lower than the highest point. Selections are now also more rigid than when buyers were numerous and stocks light. The stoppage of the Atlantic Delaine Mills of Providence also reduces the demand, and additional supplies will be put upon the market from that quarter. Upward of 200,000 lbs Canada combing held by the Manchester Mills in Canada is also reported to have been bought by the Pacific Mills. There is no surplus of combing and delaine wool in the country, as our principal mills are still running full time, but the large supply that is now available has a tendency to depress the market for the time being.

While our business affairs are so mixed up and unsettled, the advices from abroad continue quite favorable. The next London sales commence on the 27th instant, and 48,000 bales is the probable total amount that will be offered.

It is estimated that about 3,000,000 lbs Montevideo and Australia wool will be shipped from New York and Boston for this sale. All available freight room has been engaged, and these large shipments are the most hopeful sign of the market at present. Indications of an easier money market are beginning to manifest themselves, and confidence must be restored sooner or later, but when a favorable chance takes place, it will be found that stocks of wool at all points are quite small. Notwithstanding our present embarrassments and the difficulties that are yet to be met and overcome, there is a very confident feeling that we shall have a more satisfactory market at an early day.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and advanced ⅝c, selling at 97⅝@98c seller December, closing at 97⅞c, and at $1.01 seller January. Corn was in moderate demand and stronger, selling at 37⅞@38⅛c seller December, and 38⅜@39c seller January, both options closing at the outside. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet.

EVENING BOARD.

NIGHT PROVISION BOARD, CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Sales at the Night Board: 110 brls mess pork, cash, $11.95; 100 do, $12.00; 100 tcs lard, seller February, $7.40; 250 do, do, $7.37½; 2 cars green hams, av 15 lbs, at 6¾c; 500 pork barrels, delivered, at $1.47½, cash.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was unchanged; 94 per cent proof quotable at $1.74@1.79.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is considerable inquiry for beans from the interior of this State and Iowa, and choice varieties, being scarce, are quite firm. Peas are in good supply and slow. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.60; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.20; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—The butter trade was decidedly quiet to-day. The discouraging reports from the East caused a diminished demand from shippers, and, with only a fair local demand to supply, trading was slow. Good to choice qualities were held with some show of firmness, but low grades were noticeably easier. Quotations remain unchanged, as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Owing to the continued dullness of trade, and the slight reduction in prices at the East, a somewhat easier feeling prevailed, and the quotations of Stark, Amoskeag, and American were lowered a ½c. Other brands remain unchanged. Burlaps and gunnies were steady; Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—Continues dull, with prices little better than nominal, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is only a light local trade in cements and lime. Brick is very quiet. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more, but there is a weak undertone to the market that promises to develop into a decline at an early day. Jobbers are carrying light stocks, but they are prepared to fill all demands that are likely to be made upon them. We quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Business continues dull at former quotations. Stocks are large, and the feeling among dealers is not particularly firm. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50@10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were steady and in moderate demand, pork barrels being mostly wanted. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Fresh receipts were firm at 22@23c, while pickled lots met with little inquiry; quotable at 17@18c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request and easy. Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@65c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Very little trading was done in this market, the few orders received being for small amounts, and just at present the quotations may be considered nominal. The fact that stocks are very light alone prevents a decline: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.20; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Quiet still prevails in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits, but, as a rule, prices are being more steadily held. There is still a lack of firmness in raisins, quotations of layers being lowered 5c to-day, but most descriptions are believed to have about reached the hardpan. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 16@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.55@2.65; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 11½@12c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 34@35c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 15@16c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The cold weather has checked the shipment of apples, consequently there is little doing outside of the local trade. Only very choice varieties bring the outside prices. Cranberries are quite plenty, and comparatively slow and easy, though very choice lots bring full prices. Lemons and California fruit were unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.75@4.00 per case; common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Catawba grapes, 8@10c per lb; cultivated cranberries, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $8.00@9.00 per brl. Sales include 2 cars green apples at $3.00; 1 car do at $2.85.

GROCERIES—There was a fair business in the more staple articles, such as sugars, syrups, rice, etc., but the general market was lacking in activity, and the quoted prices were, in some instances, being shaded. Coffees are very dull, orders being confined to small amounts just to meet immediate requirements, present prices being considered too high. Sugars are selling freely, and are steady. We repeat our list of yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34¾c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 25½@26c; prime Rio, 25½@25¾c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25¾c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9⅞@10c; extra C, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅞@9⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅞@9⅞c; choice brown, 9¼@9⅞c; prime do, 9@9⅞c; fair do, 8⅞@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9⅝c; fair do, 8⅝@8⅞c; common do, 7½@7⅞c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8⅞@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8⅝c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There is considerable inquiry at present for shipment to the lumber regions, and a better feeling prevails generally. Few orders are received from the East. The supply is fair and ample. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There does not appear to be any material change in the condition of this market. Hides are coming forward slowly, and orders as well, so that the supply and demand are about equal. It is reported that some parties are offering ½c above quotations for choice selected lots, but, at the same time, the bulk of the sales are made at 7c and 8c, and buyers generally were refusing to pay more. We make no change in quotations: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 15 per cent off.

HOPS—Brewers are buying from hand to mouth only. Quotations are as follows: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is still limited, and the market not particularly firm, though without quotable change:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Dullness still pervades all departments of the leather market, and values are weak and unsettled for all descriptions, though the only material change recently noted was the decline of 1c in upper. Below are the current quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@ 41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business continues satisfactory, prices being uniformly steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 86c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25@30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were steady at the given rates: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.50; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices were the same as on the earlier days of the week, where, with one or two exceptions, they are steadily held. We quote the general market moderately active, as follows: Carbon, 17@17½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Continue in good demand and without quotable change, though some parties were willing to shade prices a little, being afraid to hold loosely packed cars on account of the cold weather. Peachblows sold at $1.05@1.10 in car-loads, and Early Rose at $1.00. Sales include 1 car Michigan peachblows at $1.10 on track; 2 cars Ohio and 1 Eastern do at $1.10; 1 car Michigan at $1.08 delivered; 1 car do at $1.07 delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice fresh stock was in good request, and more plenty. Poultry and all kinds of game, venison excepted, when in prime condition, brought better prices. Live poultry and venison is very slow of sale. We quote: Live chickens, $1.50@2.00; do, dressed, $1.75@3.25; ducks, $2.50@3.00; do dressed turkeys, $3.00@3.50; geese, $8.00@9.00; dressed do, 8@12c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.50 per doz; small ducks, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 8c; hams, 10@12c; carcasses, 5@7c.

SALT—The demand has been stimulated by the recent reduction of prices, and the market is active and firm. It is probable that there will be an advance to at least the old figures, after the close of navigation. Below are the prices current: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Flax was a little more active at $1.50@1.60. Timothy sold at $2.10@2.52½, with prime and choice quoted at $2.55@2.65. Clover and other descriptions were dull. We note sales of 202 bags nearly prime timothy at $2.52½; 4 bags at $2.30; 8 bags at $2.10; 5 bags clover at $5.00; 1 car flax at $1.60; 2 cars do at $1.55.

TEAS—Business is dull all around, and prices are weak and unsettled. The annexed quotations are more or less freely shaded on any fair order: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@65c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is in light demand, in sympathy with the low prices of soft coal. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,944	14,538	......
Tuesday	1,765	18,796	990
Wednesday	1,678	17,988	538
Thursday	1,000	25,000	767
Total	6,387	76,322	2,295
Same time last week	8,354	68,660	4,941
Week before last	11,644	91,204	4,204

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	377	4,760	......
Tuesday	813	3,697	......
Wednesday	365	2,316	......
Total	1,555	10,773	......

CATTLE—Aside from stock cattle, for which the market was decidedly more active than on either of the preceding days of the week, there was not the slightest improvement in the demand for any class of stock, neither shippers nor local butchers manifesting any interest in the traffic, and neither class operating to any considerable extent. The former were again deterred from active operations by the gloomy tone of advices from the sea-board, private dispatches stating that cattle were selling there at *less than Chicago prices*, owners losing freight, commissions, and other incidental expenses. Under the influence of this discouraging news their operations, as might be supposed, were on a somewhat limited scale, 500 covering the total of their purchases. These were taken at $4.00@4.75 for good droves averaging from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, and at $5.00@5.25 for choice droves averaging from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs. Butchers wanted but few cattle to-day, a majority of them already having their week's orders pretty well filled; consequently the descriptions of stock usually taken by that class of buyers were even more dull than on the earlier days of the week, and prices, if not lower, certainly were without improvement, $2.00@3.00 being the ruling prices for poor to good cows, $1.50@2.25 for through Texans, and $3.00@3.50 for common steers and Northern wintered Texans. Stockers were the only description for which the market had any appearance of life, and the activity in these was brought about at the sacrifice of prices. Some of the stock cattle sold to-day have been in the yards for three weeks past, while the larger portion hvae been held here from one to two weeks, and holders finally determined to let them go at such figures as buyers were willing to give. We note sales at $2.25@2.65 for poor to fair lots of from 700 to 875 lbs average, and at $2.75@3.15 for good, prime, thrifty young steers averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. The market closed dull, with many cattle still in the yards unsold, and there is little prospect of any material change for the better for some time to come.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.30
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.15
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
10	cows	736	$2.40
21	calves	303	2.75
46	good steers	1,343	4.85
45	choice steers	1,448	5.25
62	Texas steers	1,030	3.30
14	butchers' stock	1,170	4.00
31	stock steers	875	2.50
36	stock steers	1,007	3.00
16	stock steers	992	3.12½
53	fair steers	1,185	4.20
31	good steers	1,206	4.40
14	oxen	1,407	4.25
16	fleshy steers	1,322	4.35
17	choice steers	1,317	5.20
18	good steers	1,295	4.50
19	choice steers	1,325	5.00
22	choice steers	1,305	5.00
12	fair steers	1,144	4.00
20	stock steers	997	3.00
16	stock steers	798	2.25
16	cows	838	3.15
22	stock steers	794	2.25
17	stock steers	860	2.65
10	stock steers	951	3.15
19	stock steers	856	2.87½
34	stock steers	916	2.75
24	stock steers	821	2.50
21	stock steers	856	2.62½
12	fair steers	1,125	4.00
13	choice steers	1,233	5.00
63	choice steers	1,289	5.00
17	choice steers	1,340	5.12½
54	good steers	1,163	4.95
19	good steers	1,163	4.35
11	medium steers	1,190	4.60
17	medium steers	1,306	4.60
17	good steers	1,165	4.00
35	stock steers	1,000	2.75

HOGS—Notwithstanding the probability that the day's receipts would largely exceed those of yesterday, trade opened briskly this morning with prices firm, and continued so to the close. In additoin to the wants of Eastern buyers, there were no less than ten local packers in the field, and the competition not only proved sufficient to enable sellers to sustain the advance established yesterday, but to work up prices another notch, the market early advancing to $3.80@4.10, where it remained firm throughout. The outside quotation, $4.10, was paid in a few instances by shippers, but packers refused to go above $4.00. Sales were reported at $3.75@3.85 for poor to common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium to good grades, and at $4.00@4.10 for choice. Only a few remained unsold at the close. The following were among the day's transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	270	$3.85	26	299	$3.75	106	231	$4.00
116	243	3.85	50	318	3.85	40	360	4.00
96	256	4.00	85	290	3.80	55	280	3.90
43	333	3.90	56	259	3.85	47	305	3.95
62	231	3.95	46	189	3.90	59	259	3.90
56	214	4.00	93	332	4.15	52	289	3.85
88	362	4.00	60	198	4.00	111	273	3.80
82	198	3.90	45	217	4.10	58	278	3.90
62	235	4.00	111	208	4.10	116	279	3.92½
52	303	4.10	60	251	3.90	174	320	4.00
73	318	4.05	56	264	3.90	137	352	4.00
62	246	3.75	60	251	3.80	81	246	4.00
66	304	3.80	50	264	4.00	108	283	4.00
50	279	3.85	47	348	4.00	48	221	3.90
33	265	3.85	55	273	3.85	50	298	3.90
48	299	3.80	52	315	3.90	58	276	3.85
109	241	3.95	128	199	4.05	50	305	3.90
42	327	3.90	32	192	4.00	123	269	3.85
68	203	3.95	35	180	4.00	126	184	4.05
48	204	4.00	55	248	3.90	59	204	4.05
59	205	4.00	35	179	4.00	48	291	3.95
100	280	3.87½	39	259	3.90	46	364	4.10
41	211	4.00	52	273	3.83	99	258	3.85
57	287	3.85	185	353	3.95	106	282	3.85
45	339	3.85	172	235	3.80	54	281	3.95
56	294	2.87½	45	208	3.80	63	274	3.80
90	362	4.10						

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues dull at unchanged prices. Buyers were few and their wants were limited; hence sales were slow. The best mutton qualities cannot be quoted above $3.75@4.00, while common to good grades were unsalable at over $2.75@3.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

There was a little better demand for cargoes to-day, but no special degree of activity was witnessed. Probably five or six cargoes were sold during the day, but the bulk of the offerings still remain at the sale docks. Prices were reported unchanged as follows: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $3.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The features of the market are substantially the same as for the past few days. The local demand is light, but about the average business on interior account was done. Below are the prices current:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $38.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 32s 6d. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—1:30 p. m.—Corn, 32s 9d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 38s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling upland, 8½c; Orleans, 9c. Sales, 14,000 bales; American, 7,400; speculation and export, 2,000. Cotton to arrive, higher. Sales uplands on the basis of good ordinary, shipped October to December, 8¼@8 5-16.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 32s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 71s. Lard, 38s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, new, 48s.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5 p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £41,000. The amount of bullion that has gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £92,000. Consols for money, 92¾; do, on account, 92¾@92⅞. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 96¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie, 36½.

Sugar on spot, 28s 9d@29s.

Tallow, 41s.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Specie in Bank of France decreased 1,000,000 francs. Rentes, 57f 32½c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, 1,580, making 1,820 for three days, against 2,490 for the same time last week. The demand was very moderate, and prices were about as on Monday, with common to prime native cattle selling at 7¾@11½c; common to fair Texans at 6@6½c. Sales include 4 cars Virginia steers, 5¾ cwt, at 8½c; 1 car, 5 cwt, at 7½c; 1 car, 6 cwt, at 8½c; 3 cars Ohio steers, 7 cwt, at 9@10½c; 1 car, 7½ cwt, at 10c; 7 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, at 9@11½c; 2 cars, 6½ cwt, at 8¼@9½c; 5 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, at 9½@11½c; 12 cars, 6½ cwt, at 8½c; 4 cars, 6 cwt, at 8@8½c; 8 cars, 7½ cwt, at 9½@11½c; 10 cars, 7 cwt, at 9@11½c; 8 cars Texans, 6¼ cwt, at 6½c; and 4 cars, 5 cwt, at 6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,000, making 7,500 for three days, against 7,760 for the same time last week. Good stock is wanted at fair prices, but common and inferior grades are dull and low. Sheep ranged at 3½c to 5½c; lambs at 5½c to 7½c. A couple of car-loads very poor sheep had to be sold at $3.00.

SWINE—The fresh receipts number 5,920, making 22,900 for three days, against 12,610 for the same time last week. The market has been improving since Monday, and closed with a firm feeling and an upward tendency at 4½@4¾c for live, and 5½@6½c for dressed.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Nov. 13.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 42 cars; best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $3.90@5.25; common, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 17 cars; best Philadelphias, $4.00@4.20; Yorkers, $3.60@4.00.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 3 cars; best selling, $4.50@6.75; medium, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.75@3.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 612. The tone of the market is much improved. All offerings disposed of at prices ¼@½c better. About 1,100 were sold. Sales are as follows: 75 Illinois steers, av 1,170@1,360, at $5.00@5.50; 360 Indiana steers, av 1,061@1,421, at $3.87½@5.50; 100 Ohio steers, av 1,144@1,311, at $4.25@5.50; 75 Canada steers, av 1,081@1,127, at $3.70@4.00; 39 Texas steers, av 1,267, at $4.50; 50 Michigan steers, av 1,212, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600. The market was fairly active at yesterday's prices. Sales were: 100 Michigan sheep, averaging 84@89 lbs, at $3.90@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,460. The market, with light offerings, was active at 10@20 per cent advance on yesterday's prices. Sales include 2,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, averaging 190@300 lbs, at $3.95@4.10.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—COTTON—Closed higher, with a fair demand; middling upland, 14½c; futures closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; receipts, 21,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.50; common to good extra, $5.75@6.20; good to choice, $6.25@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.60; Ohio, $5.85@7.75; St. Louis, $6.25@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 73,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.31; No. 2 Chicago, $1.31@1.32; do Milwaukee, $1.35@1.36; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.32; Iowa spring, $1.30@1.35; winter red Western, $1.45; Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1.34. Rye quiet. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand and higher; receipts, 97,000 bu; prime mixed Western, afloat, 61½@62½c; common do, in store, 59½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 10,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 46@47½c; white, 48@50½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 27c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal; Rio, 19½@22½c. Stock of Rio on hand, 90,000 bags. Sugar quiet. Molasses and rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 5@5½c; refined, 13⅝@13½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 39½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and fairly active at 91½@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $14.75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut-meats dull; shoulders 4¾c; middles steady. Lard weak; steam, 7 7-16@7½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn was dull; mixed, 70c; white, 73@74c. Oats, 52@55c.

SUGAR—Dull and declining; fully fair, 7½c; prime to strictly prime, 7¾@8¼c.

MOLASSES—Dull and lower; centrifugal, 43½@45c; prime, 50@52c; strictly prime, 53@54c; choice, 56@58c; others unchanged.

COTTON—In good demand; sales, 4,300 bales; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 13½@13¾c; low middling to strictly low middling, 14½@14¾@15½c; good middling, 16½@16¾c; bulk of sales for certified checks; receipts, 7,070 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,928 bales; stock, 88,863 bales.

MONEY—Gold, 108@108½. Currency, 2@2½; sight, 1½ for checks. Sterling, 115.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and irregular; accurate quotations cannot be given. Wheat—Spring higher; No. 2, 88@90c; fall firmer, and held higher; No. 3 red, $1.20 bid; No. 2 do nominal at $1.45. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2, 39½@41c in East elevator; 39c regular. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 35@35½c in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye active and higher; No. 2 opened at 62c, closed at 65@67c.

WHISKY—Lower at 87@87½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Only small order trade.

HOGS—Higher; receipts, 2,870; sales at $3.25@3.60, mostly at $3.30@3.50.

CATTLE—Dull; no shipping lots offering; medium to good, $2.00@3.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—A better feeling prevails at $6.15@6.50. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.27. Corn steady at 45c. Rye quiet at 78c. Oats steady at 29@40c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; Pork firm; jobbing $12.00@12.50. Lard quiet; steam, sales at 6½c; kettle, 7@7½c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 5½c. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½@6⅝c.

HOGS—In good demand at $3.85@4.00. Receipts, 13,200; shipments, 975. Green meats firmer; shoulders, 3¼@3½c; clear rib, 4½c; clear, 5c. Hams, sales 7@7½c, according to weight.

WHISKY—In good demand at 87c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand, but unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; choice white, $1.60@1.61; Ohio and Indiana, $1.30@1.40. CORN—Mixed Western dull and nominal at 60c. Oats weak; Western mixed, 46@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye, 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—In better demand and firmer. Pork, $14.75@15.00. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders held at 6c; clear rib, 5½c. Bacon irregular; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 7@7½c. Hams and lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm; good to choice Western rolls and tubs, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Nominal; fair to prime Rio, 20@22c.

WHISKY—Very dull at 91½@92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.40. Corn quiet at 55½c. Barley steady; Upiake Canada, $1.50.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.07½; No. 2, $1.02, cash or November; $1.01½ for December. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Corn steady; No. 2, 49c. Rye firm; No. 1, 66c. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 109,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand, and higher, No. 3 white Wabash, $1.37; amber Michigan, $1.34@1.35½ cash; $1.35@1.36 December; $1.40 January; No. 2 red, $1.30@1.31, cash; $1.37 January. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 44@44½c cash; 44½@45½c December; 42@42½ January; low mixed, 44c. Oats steady; No. 37c; No. 2, 34½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat nominal; No. 1 red, $1.44; No. 2 do, $1.30. Corn, 51@52c, low high mixed. Oats, No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—COTTON—Active and higher; good ordinary, 11½@11¾c; low middling, 13@13½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $5.00@9.00. Corn meal lower at $2.75. Corn—full prices asked, but no demand at 62@64c. Oats scarce and firm at 48@50c.

HAY—Firm at $20.00@26.00; market quiet.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6¾@8½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and declining; super, $4.00@4.50; extras, $5.00@5.50. Wheat dull and declining; red, $1.45@1.55; amber, $1.55@1.61. Rye quiet at 76@80c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow, 63c; mixed, 61@62c. Oats firm; white Western, 50@52c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 14½@14½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive and scarce. Oats neglected. Corn dull; sales 25,000 bu at 49c for choice No. 2 mixed Western; 43c for sample. Barley quiet at 45c for Canada.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

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LITERATURE.

The Atlantic Monthly for 1874.

What It Will Contain During the Coming Year.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1873.

The announcement of the

ATLANTIC MONTHLY'S PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING YEAR

is quite an event; at least, we Bostonians, who have read every number, and consider ourselves virtually pledged to read every number yet to appear, regard it with unfeigned interest. And, making all proper deduction for local pride, we honestly think this magazine has done so good service in the cause of American letters that intelligent magazine-readers the country through justly account it a Boston notion that may be accepted with thanks. The muster-roll of its contributors from the beginning, in November, 1857, until now, includes almost every name of any note in recent American literature; and some of the most distinguished writers have been among its most frequent contributors. Longfellow has told many a "Wayside-Inn" tale; Holmes has chatted, gossiped, lectured, and preached most charmingly at its "Breakfast-Table;" Whittier has sung "My Psalm" with countless variations, and related numerous legends of New England, with the true Whittier-spirit of justice and love; Lowell has given us through its pages some of the wisest and wittiest essays in the English language, and some poems—"Under the Willows," "Commemoration-Ode," and "The Cathedral"—which are likely to be read and admired by generations to come; Emerson has enriched it with his sterling essays, almost every sentence pure gold, which now form the two volumes, "The Conduct of Life" and "Society and Solitude"; Bryant has appeared less frequently, yet hardly a year has passed without something—a striking passage from his Homeric translation, or a noble poem of his own—to renew our admiration of the high and majestic movement of his genius; but the mere mention of the brilliant names that have lent their lustre to the *Atlantic* these sixteen years—Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Dall, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Thaxter, Higginson, Whipple, Curtis, Harte, Aldrich, James, and an army besides—would fill a letter's space. What is the promise for 1874?

PROF. AGASSIZ

is to furnish a series of articles of a scientific character, principally on the Evolution of Life. As everybody knows, he is strenuously opposed to Darwinism, and, not having due fear of Mr. John Fiske, who recently demolished him in the *Popular Science Monthly*, he purposes to give his views on this vexed question, which just now rules the scientific and—in no small degree—the theological world. He is so firm a believer in his own theories, so enthusiastic a student in his scientific researches, and writes with such wealth of illustration and such freshness of feeling,—as if the free air of his native Alps constantly aerated his mind and heart,—that his articles will possess great interest.

MR. WHITTIER

will doubtless have an occasional poem; but the special promise made for him is a series of prose-papers, giving reminiscences of the Anti-Slavery campaign. His connection with it was so long, his relations with the leading spirits so intimate, and his opportunities so abundant for knowing the secret history of many incidents but half-understood or wholly misunderstood by the world, that his articles must be curiously attractive and of remarkable value. Nobody will now be alarmed by the ghost of the old Anti-Slavery fiend; indeed, has not time shown it to have been an angel of light? We all are Anti-Slavery now, and each anxious to date as far back as possible his participation in so knightly a crusade. Besides, Whittier is conspicuously one who never dips his pen in gall; he sets down naught in malice. He has the genius to be a man and to tell the truth, and—as his two volumes of prose give ample and delightful proof—to tell it in a most charming way. It is said that Mr. Whittier himself thinks his prose better than his poetry. The world has not yet indorsed this opinion, but may do so after reading his promised reminiscences.

THE HON. DAVID A. WELLS

has agreed to write several papers on topics of finance and political economy. The time is ripe for a wise man to speak on these themes, and to gain a respectful hearing. A *wise* man, I said; and, if Mr. Wells is not absolutely wise, he has certainly shown himself capable of wisdom,—as Dr. Channing, one of the saintliest men that ever lived, was said, by a very careful-tongued man, to be "capable of virtue." Mr. Wells has one habit which is very aggravating to some American political economists: he insists upon facts. He argues from facts, and, if his head ever does get up into the clouds, his feet are on solid ground.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER,

whom all English-speaking readers know as the man who wrote "My Summer in a Garden," one of the most deliciously humorous and enjoyable little books ever written,—unless we except his own "Saunterings" and "Backlog Studies,"—is to continue some "Sketches of Provincial Travel." Humanly speaking, it is perfectly safe to promise a feast of good things—sense, picturesqueness, humor, general sunniness—whenever a travel-sketch by him appears. His articles, I believe, will relate mostly to the Adirondacks and Maine.

ROBERT DALE OWEN'S

autobiographical chapters in this year's *Atlantic* have been exceedingly popular,—admirably so, when one considers how easy it would have been for them to be prolix and dull. But Mr. Owen has had a remarkable experience to narrate, and has blended grave and gay so ingeniously, has woven the sober warp and the romantic woof of his life so skillfully, and with such sweet and cheerful sincerity, that he has quite charmed his readers. He will add a few chapters in next year's *Atlantic*, telling the story of his public life as United States Minister at Naples, his conversion to Spiritualism, and the multiplied experiences and observations which have convinced him of its profound truth. He will do us and Spiritualism a real service if he can brush away from all necessary connection with it the many foolish and filthy excrescences that have attached themselves to it, and brought it into disfavor with most virtuous and intelligent persons.

MR. THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,

whose "Marjorie Daw" and other stories have extended into older circles the admiration kindled among youthful readers by his "Story of a Bad Boy," will have in six numbers of the *Atlantic*, beginning with January, a serial story called "Prudence Palfrey." The scene of the principal parts of the story is laid in Portsmouth, N. H., which was Mr. Aldrich's home in boyhood, and which is transparently disguised as "Rivermouth" in his tales; and I suspect those who lived in that fine old town twenty years ago will be able to recognize many a figure that Mr. Aldrich summons upon his stage. If the story is not told with great skill, remarkable felicity of style, and frequent touches of the purest humor, we will not believe it is Aldrich's at all.

MR. HOWELLS, THE EDITOR,

will contribute a serial story, probably to begin when Mr. Aldrich's ends and run through the rest of the year. No title is announced, but it is no secret that the story is to be Italian in scene and partly in characters. Mr. Howells is so perfectly at home in Italy that he can write of it as "to the manor born." He seems more completely master of the situation in writing an essay than a story, but one must be an ungrateful churl to grumble at "Their Wedding-Journey" and "A Chance Acquaintance."

MR. GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON,

editor of *Hearth and Home*, is to write of "Life in the Confederacy." He was there during the Rebellion, doing what he could to give the Rebellion success; but he is so thoroughly "reconstructed" now that we may easily and pleasantly shake hands with him across "the bloody chasm." His personal knowledge of what was going on in the Southern States, in its homes and on its plantations as well as in its camps and council-halls, will enable him to tell what we are all curious to know,—just how life went on in our wayward sister-States while we were forcibly winning their love and loyalty.

MR. CHARLES WARREN STODDARD,

whose "South-Sea Idyls," just published, have quite tropicalized his readers, will furnish from his own memory "Records of a Player's Experience." If he used to play as well as he now writes, the stage lost a "star" worth having when he left it; but literature made a pleasant gain, which to the great majority is much more than even compensation.

MR. E. H. HOUSE,

who holds some office in Japan, and who has already printed in the *Atlantic* several sketches of Japanese usages and people, promises more of the same kind.

OTHER NOTICEABLE FEATURES

of the new volumes are a series of "Historical and Social Studies" by Mr. Parton, who is always full of information, and interesting—if not invariably right—in his philosophising; "Studies of English and American Society" by Mr. E. S. Nadal, who contributed to a recent number of the *Atlantic* a thoughtful paper on "Impressions of English Social Life," and to a late *North American Review* a very singular and singularly readable article on "The Rationale of the Opposition to Capital Punishment;" "Criticisms of German and French Novelists,"—George Sand, Turguenieff, Auerbach, Cherbuliez, Balzac, and others,—by Mr. T. S. Perry, writer of the notices of French and German books in the *Atlantic* the present year, and just now editor of the *North American Review*; "A Romance of the Southwest," by the Rev. William M. Baker, whose novel, "The New Timothy," proved that he certainly had a "call" to write stories; and "Adirondack Stories" by Mr. P. Deming, author of a striking little sketch entitled "Lost," which appeared last February.

This is the *Atlantic's*

BILL OF FARE FOR 1874;

and a man must be very exacting and something of a gormand to require more, or an epicure to demand greater variety or better quality. To stop the mouths of such, poems and stories are promised from Longfellow, Holmes, Henry James, Jr., Rose Terry, H. H. Boyesen, and others who are always welcome. FRITZ.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Its Approaching Completion, General Features, and Cost of Construction.

From the New York World, Nov. 9.

New England, as a writer has pointed out, is "separated from the rest of the United States by the western ridge of the Appalachian chain," and it is through the part of this ridge known as the Hoosac Range that the tunnel which has been in course of construction for some years, and which ere many months will be open for traffic, has been run. The completion of this work will open a new through route from the Huson River to Boston, having its western terminus at Troy. By the tunnel route the distance from Troy to Boston will be 192 miles, being a saving in distance of 80 miles as compared with that from Albany to Boston by the Boston & Albany Railroad. But a much greater improvement will be effected in gradient than in distance, the maximum grade on the tunnel line being 60 feet per mile, against 85 feet on the Boston & Albany Line.

The work on the Hoosac Tunnel was commenced as far back as 1850. After that it was abandoned and recommenced some three or four times within a period of twenty years, until in December, 1869, a contract for completing it within five years was taken by the present contractors, Messrs. Walter & Francis Shanley. Since then the work has gone forward without interruption, and with constantly improving progress, until now the piercing of the mountain is within a few days of accomplishment, the distance remaining to be excavated Nov. 1 being only 242 feet. The time required to complete the work, including the laying of the permanent track, will be about seven months from the 1st of December next. The "headings" are expected to meet, thus completing the boring of the mountain—about the 25th instant, and the tunnel will probably be open for traffic by the 4th of July next.

The total length of the Hoosac Tunnel is four miles and three-quarters. It is 24 feet wide, that being sufficient for a double line of rails, and its height is 26 feet. Compared with the Mont Cenis Tunnel, after which it takes rank in point of length (the former is about seven miles miles long), the conditions attending the work of the Hoosac made it a much more difficult undertaking. The exigencies of the situation required that the work should be carried out by means of shafts, of which there are two—the west shaft, about half a mile from the western portal, and 318 feet deep, and the central shaft, which is sunk in the lowest part of the mountain between the two ends, to the depth of 1,030 feet. The pumping of the latter alone, to allow of the tunnel being driven east and west, involved an expenditure of $300,000. The general character of the work to be dealt with presented unusual difficulties to the progress of the work, among the men employed upon which were several Savoyards and Piedmontese, who brought their Mont Cenis experience to bear upon what they all pronounced to be a far harder work than they had ever encountered in the great Alpine tunnel. The explosive used has been chiefly nitro-glycerine, manufactured on the spot by Mr. G. M. Mobray, whose laboratory is as well worth the attention of visitors as are the tunnel works. The drilling has been done by the "Burleigh rock-drill," manufactured in Fitchburg, Mass., and the power used was the atmosphere compressed to a pressure of from fifty-three to sixty-five pounds on the square inch, serving the double purpose of working the machinery and supplying oxygen to the hundreds of men employed in the work. From their commencement under the present contractors the works have been carried on without interruption (save the twenty-four hours of Sunday) night and day, each day being divided into three "shifts" of eight hours each.

The nativities of the men employed (and for some time the contractors had 1,000 on their payroll) are English from Cornwall, Irish, and French Canadians, with, as has been already mentioned, an occasional sprinkling of Savoyards and Piedmontese from the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

It is estimated that the Hoosac Tunnel, when completed, will have cost the State of Massachusetts some $12,000,000, including interest and sums vested in unsuccessful attempts to carry on the work under State management. Practically, the tunnel will be of little use to the trade of Boston until the lines leading to it have been greatly improved over what they now are; and a large expenditure of money outside the tunnel and fully two years of time will be need to place the Troy & Boston Railroad in a position to compete successfully with the Boston & Albany, notwithstanding the shorter length and better grades of the former.

How the tunnel is to be worked, when completed—whether by a consolidated company, taking in the Fitchburg & Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads to the East, and the Troy & Boston Railroad to the west of the mountain, or whether it will be held by the State with a right of way through it to all lines converging in the future—is still an open question, and will be the one chiefly to occupy the attention of the Legislature just now elected, whose sittings commence in Boston on the first Wednesday of January.

OBITUARY.

James H. Lucas, of St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Globe, Nov. 10.

Mr. James H. Lucas died, aged 73, at his residence on Lucas avenue, at 10:15 last evening. On the 12th of this month, four years ago, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never afterwards recovered; in fact since that illness, his death has at various times seemed to be a mere question of days or hours. He received the best medical advice, and traveled extensively, hoping to ameliorate his disorder, but all to no purpose. The immediate cause of his death was disease of the brain, accompanied by sympathetic heart-disease.

James H. Lucas is descended from an old line of French ancestry, which has been conspicuous at various times in the history of the country. His father, John B. C. Lucas, was born in Normandy, and graduated with distinction at the University of Coen, receiving the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Immediately after the Revolution he came to the United States, bringing with him flattering credentials from Dr. Franklin to some of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Lucas soon after removed to Pittsburgh, where he became Judge of the District Court, and was elected to Congress, and here on Nov. 12, 1800, his son, James H. Lucas, was born. In 1805, Judge Lucas removed to St. Louis, Missouri, being then a part of the Territory of Louisiana, and soon afterward was appointed by Jefferson as Judge of the Territory and Land Commissioner. A numerous family was here born to him, of whom there only survived James H. Lucas and his sister, Mrs. Hunt.

The early days of James H. Lucas were spent upon a farm. Completing his education at Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, and St. Charles College, Kentucky, Mr. Lucas commenced life as a teacher, pursuing the vocation first in Hudson, N. Y., and afterwards in Arkansas. While in Hudson he commenced the study of law under Judge Talmadge and J. B. Dexter, and, after going to Arkansas, was admitted to the bar in 1821. On May 10, 1832, Mr. Lucas married Miss Mary E. Desruisseaux, the daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Arkansas, who had removed there from the town of Cahokia, Ill.; and from the time of his marriage until the year 1837, he devoted almost his exclusive attention to farming, in which he was very successful. On the death of his brother, William Lucas, in 1837, Judge Lucas, his father, wrote him word to come and settle in St. Louis, as he was the only son now living, and he was anxious that he should be near him. In accordance with his father's wishes he removed to St. Louis, where he remained until the dissolution of his father in 1843. His mother had died in 1811.

Some time after his father's death he was drawn, by the persuasion of his friends, into the field of politics, and in 1844 was elected to the State Senate, where he served with honor, during a period of four years. His usefulness to the State was illustrated in the well-known Lucas law, which he proposed, and which very much simplified the confused processes then incident to land claims. After his term of service expired he retired from political life, and since that time has been sedulously engaged in attending to the large business connected with his immense property. Mr. Lucas was an early friend of railroads in Missouri, and subscribed stock in the sum of $33,000 to laying the track for the first railroad in the State. Mr. Lucas was one of the first Presidents of the Pacific Railroad, and did much for its advancement. It was about this time that Mr. Lucas projected and built the market-house that bears his name, and laid out the recherche portion of the city known as Lucas Place.

In 1851, Mr. Lucas established a banking-house in St. Louis, with branches in San Francisco, but in the financial panic of 1857 was compelled to suspend payment for a short time. After a consultation, his creditors consented to receive his notes for the amounts of his indebtedness, and in a little while, his resources becoming available, he canceled them.

Mr. Lucas has had a large family of children, all of whom are still living; two daughters, Mrs. Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Judge Hayer; and six sons. St. Louis will for all future time contain many things to perpetuate his memory. No citizen, at the time of his decease, owned so much real estate in and about the city. The Planters' House and the Commercial Bank building are two of the most conspicuous pieces of property that belonged to him. His wealth, principally in houses and land, has been variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

RESULT OF MR. ARCH'S LABORS.

Proposed Emigration of English Farm Laborers to the States Instead of Canada—Appeal for Support.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR: Mr. Joseph Arch and the cause which he represents have received such favorable notice from the New York press that I am emboldened to request the insertion of the following: Owing to the lateness of the season Mr. Arch was unable to make a tour of inspection through the States, but during the short time he was here he received such impressive facts of the prosperity of farm laborers in this country that he has proposed that immediate negotiations with employers and others be commenced, that a number of laborers and their families may be sent out here in the spring. On the eve of their sailing for England in the Republic, Mr. Arch and Mr. Clayden appealed to me to become the representative of the Union on this side, and commence operations at once. It is my intention to proceed to England shortly, and I should like, if possible, to take sufficient orders for labor and other encouragement to lay before the farm laborers of England at public meetings, so that the United States may at once have their full share of this valuable contingent of labor, at present mainly directed to the British colonies. The Dominion Government and authorities of the Province of Ontario advance sufficient funds to reduce the passage of adults to only £1 per head, and at present the Union will have to request the same assistance from private employers or State authorities. Many will no doubt say, "Why should we help to pay the passage of emigrants when they will flock here without our aid?" The answer of Mr. Arch is that the Canadian authorities give them assistance; that here skilled husbandmen are at least as badly wanted as in Canada, and that therefore they must receive the same encouragement from this country. Mr. Arch was offered a large sum annually if he would engage to send the members of the Union solely to Canada, but this, of course, he refused. These men are the flower of English agriculturists, such as are seldom landed on these shores; in their families there will be found a large proportion of young women, trained to domestic work, the demand for which is now far greater than the supply. Do the States want this valuable labor? If so, they must for the present at least assist us. Whatever plan of colonization may eventually be adopted by Mr. Arch, if we receive due encouragement on this side, farmers may periodically be supplied with help from the picked men of England. There may be Englishmen residing in this country, and others, who wish to encourage Anglo-Saxon emigration, and from these subscriptions will be gladly received to form a union fund for the express purpose of promoting emigration to the United States solely. I write this on behalf of the Union, numbering at present at least 100,000 members, and on behalf of Mr. Arch, whose written authority I have. During the next few weeks I shall be glad to receive communications to this address. All applications for labor must be accompanied by a satisfactory reference. Thanking you for the kindness which permits this insertion, I am, obediently, J. S. STANLEY JAMES,

American Representative of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union of England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Illinois State Horticultural Convention.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society will hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Champaign, commencing Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing four days.

The reports and discussions will include all departments in the theory and practice of fruit-raising and tea-growing.

Papers upon the following subjects will be read by eminent scientists and horticulturists, viz.: Meteorology, Geology and Soils, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Entomology, Ornithology, Ornamental and Timber Trees, Ornamental and Landscape Gardening, Vegetable Gardening, Orchard-Culture, and Vineyard-Culture.

The citizens of Champaign will extend hospitalities to members and strangers attending the meeting.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company will return members at one-fifth fare. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company will return members free.

The new Industrial College Building will be dedicated Dec. 10. O. B. GALUSHA,

Secretary State Horticultural Society.

The Boys of California.

From the Stockton Independent.

We have observed of late, with no little regret, that quite a number of boys in this city, who are not yet out of their teens, are in the habit of carrying weapons. It is not an uncommon thing to see a boy of 16 or 18 with a pair of derringers or a revolver in his pocket. Only yesterday we noticed a boy throw himself back, place his hand on his pistol, and get ready to "draw," because a man ten years his senior was giving him a merited rebuke. The fate of young Brennan ought to be a warning to these young bravos. They are indulging in a practice that will eventually lead them to the penitentiary, if not the scaffold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF NEEDLE-WORK, EMBROIDERY, knitting, and crocheting executed at short notice, and in a superior manner, by a Swedish lady. Please call at 155 West Indiana-st., second floor.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 604 State-st.

EXPERIENCED WEATHER STRIP MEN WANTed in city and country, to sell a strip that the rubber will not pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 188 South Clark-st., Chicago.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED—TO GET 10 HOUSES built, frame. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—PERSONS GOING WITH US WILL have the benefit of cheap first-class transportation and the use of teams and seed to commence farming with on their 160 acres. Office, Room 17 Methodist Church Block. GREEN BROS., Agents for Southwestern Colony of Colorado.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO SECONDhand four-ton-scales. D. LAKE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO OPEN A MEAT MARKET, or to take half share in it; best stand in Chicago. Address S 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE BAR MIRROR ABOUT 5 BY 20 or larger. 21 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKETS at $9.00 each; also, tickets for two to Omaha, at a large discount. Will deliver, by addressing Z 44, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PIANOS—I am selling a splendid first-class instrument for $375; the same will cost you $520 at any other place in the city. The reason that I can do it is that I am not paying $15,000 store rent. J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL Clairvoyant Business Medium. 59 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1497.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF TAKEN SOON, 25, 50, 75, or 100 feet on Calumet-av., north of Douglas-place. 65x160 feet on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park boulevard. This is one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money. 25 feet on Douglas-place 50 feet west of the one above-mentioned, with the same view of the boulevard, very cheap, too. 75 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., 160 feet deep, cheap, and on easy terms. 100x115 feet on the southeast corner of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with house and 65x160 feet on Stanton-av. in rear of the above, very cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house, No. 604 Taylor-st., $2,000 less than cost. Inquire at 219 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Hart, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 138 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OPPORTUNITY MOST EXTRAORdinary—Two nice medium-sized houses, with gas-fixtures, boiler, and bath-room, on Park-av., in the cream of the West Division, near the churches, schools, and park, renting for $60 each per month, singly or together, on monthly payments of $60 per month, assuming a small incumbrance and paying only enough down to bind the bargain. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st., Room 4, Nov. 14.

FOR SALE—$6,500—113X164 FEET ON THE northwest corner of Lexington-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. (Kenwood)—only $6,500, on the following terms: $2,000 cash, balance in March, 1875, without interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS LEASE OF 25X44 feet on State-st., 42 feet north of Randolph-st., east front, will be sold at a bargain. It is the cheapest and best lease in market, and the lot is the only east front one on State-st. north of Madison. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SPECIAL BARGAINS IN property adjacent to and south of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER, BY DIRECTION, TWO very handsome three-story and basement octagon, brown (superior) stone front dwellings, on a main paved avenue in the south part of the city. These houses are of the most expensive construction, and will be sold only for a good cash payment. Price of corner house, $36,000; inside house, $31,000. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Quinn-st., on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 12 LOTS ON Sampson-st., northwest corner of Loomis; title perfect. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in a first-class neighborhood on the West Side, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, and immediate possession given. To a responsible purchaser ample time will be given; or other property or checks on suspended banks will be taken in part payment. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LOT 25 OR 50x125, east front, on Portland-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., in thorough repair; will sell less than its value, and on easy terms; a bargain worthy of attention. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OSGOOD-ST.—THREE LOTS, EAST front, on Osgood-st., near Sophia, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON MOHAWK-ST., BEtween Centre-av. and Sophia-st., price $60 per foot, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 26 FEET WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car shops. Low price and easy terms. J. W. BEDENBERG, 29 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—FORTY FEET, fronting on North Clark-st., near Ohio; a large part of the purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—TWO LOTS ON WEST Indiana-st., between Robey and Hoyne, at a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN and Western-avs. and Twelfth-st.; cheap, and easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 121 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with good lot; only $4,000; easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 121 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO slaughter 3 or 4 lots on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen, for cash, and for a few days only. Streets paved, water, and gas, and good neighborhood. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE lots at Englewood, at a bargain and on easy terms, near depots, schools, and churches, and in the very centre of improvements. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Owners, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 55x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to $450, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with large lot, fruit trees, water; near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class house with two acres of land, near depot, one of the best in Highland Park. Will sell same for small cash payment, balance long time, low rate of interest, a good bargain for some one. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 6, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE CHOICE lots, 50x190 feet, $15 per foot. Easy terms. The sale of property solicited. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots, 25x150, for $300, in monthly or annual payments. WM. F. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—acres, blocks, or lots, at very low prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE, brick basement, large lot; easy terms of payment. HULBURD & CO., 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—300 FEET, TREMENDous bargain—the best investment ever offered. HULBURD & CO., 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—140x300 feet, adjoining Town Hall of Lake View, at $30 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring-mill, planing-mill, 3 hotels, plenty of stores, and 1,000 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 7 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. Also, a few lots left at $100; only $10 down, and $5 a month until paid. I have a few choice grove lots left at Evanston, $250, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE for Chicago property—A very good farm of 185 acres, 36 miles from Chicago, adjoining a railroad station and village. See the owner at J. W. WAUGHOP'S office, Room 36 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, OR EXCHANGE for choice city property—80 acres of select fruit or farming land, partly improved, adjoining the Village of Millburg, 6 and 7 miles from the docks and depots of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich. This property is clear. No objections to assuming a small incumbrance. See G. S. SUNDERCOCK, 87 Dearborn-st., or J. H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT A FEW SMALL FARMS, SAY 40 to 80 acres; on line of railroad within 50 miles of Chicago. I have some large farms to exchange for city property, where incumbrances will be assumed or money paid; also cheap city property for cash. A. F. TOMPKINS, 157 Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—FOR CASH—THE BEST BARGAIN going, house and lot, about $3,500; West Side preferred. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 11 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR CASH, 2 COTtages with lots, worth about $2,500 to $3,000 each, on the West Side, north of Harrison and south of Kinzie-sts. MORTON & CULVER, Room 4 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—PROPERTY, IF CHEAP, AT Montrose or Irving Park, lots, blocks or acres. Address M 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY RESIDENCE. WILL give good cash payment, balance in good property. LEVI WING & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"TAKES" ON SIGHT—THE last and best combination for canvassers, agents, and salesmen!—Henry Ward Beecher's family newspaper starts its fall campaign, giving subscribers a pair of the largest and finest oleographs,—two most attractive subjects that "take" on sight,—painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep." Agents have immense success; call it the "best business ever offered canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit and pay very high commissions. Each subscriber, old or new, receives without delay, two beautiful pictures, fall supply ready for immediate delivery. The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the largest circulation in the world! Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back chapters supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long expected sequel to "My Wife and I" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary, or an independent business, should send for circulars and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., 114 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE BY sample; pays 100 per cent; sells in every house. Room 19, 124 South Clark-st.

AGENT WANTED—FOR CHICAGO, AN ACTIVE and experienced agent, well acquainted with buyers of white, dyed, and printed Manchester goods, and Bradford black goods. Address, with reference, N 69, per W. H. SMITH & SON, New Brown-st., Manchester, Eng.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW; EVERYbody buys; wages, $30 per week; expenses paid. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT person with $300 to take an interest in established publishing business in city. For particulars, address H 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT; ONE of the best chances in Chicago; none need apply unless they mean business and have $5,000 or $10,000 to invest. For particulars inquire of F. GLOSSOP, Hotel Reporter.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY—IRON LATHES, PLANERS, drills, bolt cutter for sale at your own price, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—AN IMMENSE stock of engine lathes, planer and matchers, Farrar surfacers, cheap, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER'S, 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 222 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., HOUSE of 6 rooms with gas and water; 1 block from street-cars. Apply on premises, or at 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS; rent $20; No. 73 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE (2-STORY) on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BASEMENT, BRICK, 11 rooms, furnace; hot and cold water, barn, &c. Also 2-story frame, 9 rooms, near Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE WITH STORE, ON OGden-av. and Harrison-st. Good locality for drug and dry goods store; inquire by CHR. YUNK, Ogden-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—58 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 9 rooms; water. Rent low until May 1.

TO RENT—REASONABLE, FIRST-CLASS RESIdence at Hyde Park, with or without furniture; will be let for a term of six months or longer; one square from depot. Address Room 8, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON SHURTLEFF-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., with barn; convenient to steam and horse-cars. Inquire on the premises, or of M. W. MURPHY, 48 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE ON Warren-av., cheap to prompt-paying tenant. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., near the park; furniture for sale at a sacrifice. Rare chance. Rent for the winter very low. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, $15 A MONTH, NO. 2 RUCKer-st., corner Kinzie; five rooms and closets, in good order. Inquire at 288 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses, Macalester-place, fronting Vernon Park; 11 rooms in each, furnaces, etc.; finished in first-class style; brick barns; will be rented to desirable tenants at very reasonable figures. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND BARN, with modern conveniences, 29 Lexington-st., near stages and cars. By GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, a new 2-story and basement octagon front house, 13 rooms; North Side, near cars; upper part of cottage, $15; single cottage, $16—each 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FOUR 6-ROOM COTTAGES ON GARIbaldi-st., near Twenty-sixth; almost new. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 78 Van Buren-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, AN ELEGANT FURnished residence at Highland Park. Address 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or office; rent only $12 per month; also desirable offices. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE DAY, week, or month, in public block northwest corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., entrance 62 South Halsted-st. Apply at Room 12, second floor.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family, northeast corner Twenty-first-st. and Wabash-av., opposite Woodruff House; house has all modern improvements.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, in a private family, with closets, free cars; terms reasonable. Apply at 273 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER CLARK, large front and side rooms furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen or ladies with references; price moderate.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, IN A FAMily of two. Apply at 291 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NICE WARM ROOM TO YOURSELF, at the Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st., for 50 cents, and rooms by week or month.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, in a new stone-front house, in a private family. Inquire at 117 North Wells-st., northwest corner of Ohio.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS WITH FURNITURE FREE, and piano, for board of owners. 544 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS OR 6 ROOMS NICELY ARranged for housekeeping on West Madison, near Robey-st. H. KENNEDY, 145 South Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—7 to 14 ROOMS OVER STORE 261 SOUTH Clark-st. Inquire on premises from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4. JAMES MATTHEWS.

TO RENT—FIRST STORY OF 5 WILCOX-ST., near Western-av. and West Madison-st., to small family; rent, $25 per month.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, prices moderate. 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, CONVENient for light housekeeping; also furnished front room, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—EAST OF STATE, NORTH OF THIRteenth-st., handsomely furnished rooms any length of time desired. Address W 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT CHAMBER AND SIDE room (south front), furnished or unfurnished, with or without board at 225 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANTLY FURNished suites at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts., heated by steam; don't all come at once. Apply at Room 29.

TO RENT—A FEW SELECT PARTIES CAN SEcure furnished rooms in business centre by addressing MARIAN 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, in suites or single, in first-class block, at moderate rents. 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, LARGE and pleasant; also some small rooms for lodgers; prices to suit the times. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 261 SOUTH CLARK-ST. INquire on premises from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4, of JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE AND 15 ROOMS, up stairs, on Lake and Market-sts., admirably adapted for dining and lodging rooms on the European plan. If required, will furnish a responsible party with money to fix up the place. Apply at 19 Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE, 60x25, NOS. 60, 62 AND 64 South Market-st.; fitted for storage or to connect with some hay-press; $40 per month. Address HATHAWAY, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1ST, A HOUSE wholly or partly furnished, in a good neighborhood, convenient to street-cars. Address, giving location and terms, U 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED house on West Side, or South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address R T C, 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE IN GOOD neighborhood, near street-cars, at about $20 per month. Address P, 272 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR SUITE OF rooms on North Side, east of Wells-st., and south of North-av., suitable for small family; must be very cheap. Address H 74, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AT THE EXPOSITION, ON WEDNESday, a pocket-book containing a small sum of money. Address, describing property, ALF. S. PORTER, 15 Forest-ave.

FOUND—ON THE EVENING OF THE 11TH, ONE bay horse and harness, and a democrat. The owner can have the same by calling at 731 South Halsted-st., and paying the charges.

FOUND—A LARGE RED COW, WITH WHITE face, which the owner can have by paying charges. 13 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK IN GOING FROM ELdridge-Court and State-st. to 746 Wabash-av. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 746 Wabash-av.

LOST OR STOLEN—A SIXTY-DAY NOTE DRAWN by Sammons, Clark & Co., dated Chicago, Oct. 6, 1873, and payable to E. D. Chapman or order at First National Bank, for fifteen hundred ($1,500) dollars. All persons are warned against negotiating for same, as payment has been stopped. E. D. CHAPMAN, SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 12TH INST., a bay horse, having a scratch on the left hind foot—and a square box buggy—on West Eighteenth-st.; whoever has found it and will bring it to 167 Walsh-st., near Centre-av., will receive a reward of $10. HENRY VEUZKE.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN EIGHteenth and Congress-sts., coral earring; finder will be rewarded by leaving at 684 Michigan-av.

LOST—YESTERDAY, A LONG MOROCCO POCKETbook, containing about $60 in money, a receipt for $100, and other papers. By returning the same to Room 1, 15 Clark-st. the finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN MILWAUKEE-av. and State-st., a package containing a few deeds and an abstract of title to a lot in Block 22, Sec. 7, T. 39, R. 14, one of the deeds being in the name of Zink. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to C. J. HAMBLETON, 74 Washington-st., Chicago.

LOST—AT THE GLOBE THEATRE, ON WEDNESday evening, Nov. 12, a pocket-book containing about $20 in currency. Any person finding the same will be amply rewarded by returning the same to the Tribune office. A. T. HUNTER, Freeport, Ill.

LOST—YESTERDAY—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, at or near the Exposition, leading on State-st. Whoever has found it and will bring it to 367 Larrabee-st. will be well rewarded.

LOST—AT THE HATCH HOUSE, THE FOLLOWing described warehouse receipts: No. 1,491, Air Line Elevator, order A. M. Wright & Co., 370 bushels new No. 2 spring wheat; No. 1,52[illegible], Air Line Elevator, order A. M. Wright & Co., 1,386 bushels New No. 2 spring wheat. Delivery on the above receipts has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the receipts to the office of A. M. Wright & Co., 28 Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A POCKETBOOK CONtaining two keys, two silver pieces, and some change, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Eighteenth-sts. Please return to 523 Wabash-av.

REWARD—$5 WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of the pump taken yesterday from the corner of Curtis and Indiana-sts., and no questions asked.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—NOV. 12, SMALL BLACK mare, with star in forehead and long scar on left shoulder; square-box top-buggy, blue lining. The finder will please return to Dr. G. C. SOMER, Pacific Hotel, or 460 West Washington-st., and receive reward.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENing, two gold drop coral earrings; above reward for return to DR. COLE'S dental office, Rooms 1 and 2 No. 126 State-st., corner Madison.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$10,000—IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPwards, two to four months. Also some smaller loans. TRUSDALL & BROWN, 175 W. Madison-st.

TO LOAN—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS ON choice improved city real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 6 MONTHS. WILLIAM SIMPSON, 174 LaSalle-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—100 BARRELS Portland, to close account, in lots to suit, at $6.25 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, Room 32 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AMERICAN ACCOUNTant, that can loan employer $1,000 or $2,000 on ample security; business manufacturing staple goods. Address K 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN THAT CAN loan his employer from $500 to $1,000, on good security. Will give permanent situation and good wages. For interview, address Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper in grain commission business. Address S 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN A COAL OFFICE, who can put up $25 and bring it with him. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST ON books. One familiar with the German language desirable. Address S 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—100 PRACTICAL SHOEMAKERS TO join in forming a co-operative Boot and Shoe Company, where each person can secure at cost a homestead—a cottage-house and lot. Address Q 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MECHANIC TO build a 2-story building at once; everything furnished. Will give a good lot in payment. Apply Friday forenoon. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO IN the country. Apply at M. KRONBERG'S, 159 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK FOR the restaurant at 22 North Clark-st. Apply early in the morning.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 MINERS; ALSO SWEDE OR GERman railroad laborers; to leave at 9 o'clock. No. 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, INdiana, and Ohio. Apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSERS in all parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, for Keyes & Co.'s famous Excelsior Polish for all kinds of finished wood, oil pictures, hair cloth, etc. Exclusive territory guaranteed. Address, with references, KEYES & CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE—BIGGEST chance ever offered to all out of employment; don't complain of hard times while you can make $40 per week above expenses; everybody buys, any one can sell. CHANG CHANG CO., 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them $4 to $6 a day, to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced in the business, to travel for a wholesale picture-house. Address B 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN EVERY city and town; light work; big pay. Send stamp for particulars. JAMES A. T. BIRD, 155 Washington-st., Room 34, Chicago.

WANTED—FIFTEEN FARM HANDS; WAGES, $1 per day and board. Call at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL PROF. Henry's Life-Saving Compound for Kerosene Oil; sells for 25c., 50c., and $1; costs agents 8c., 15c., and 30c.; new hands make $4 a day; others $6 to $9. This is the best-paying winter's business a man can find. Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MALE OR FEMALE, to canvass the city for an article needed in every dwelling, and that meets with ready sale, even in these hard times. Call and see it at 665 State-st. C. G. UDELL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-CLIPPER. No others need apply. Call from 9 to 12 a. m. at 279 Polk-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH OR WITHOUT EXPERIence, to sell light articles; will pay immensely, without risk. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AS CANVASSERS in every town and city of the West to sell a practical article that every housekeeper must necessarily have. Respectable men looking for a profitable business for this winter don't be prejudiced, but come and investigate. It's no trinket. 375 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SMART INTELLIGENT COLORED boy for fires, boots, etc; one that can wait on table preferred. Must bring references. Apply at basement door of 524 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS EVERYWHERE TO sell two household articles; also, partner wanted with $300. Concha Company, 38 North Canal-st., corner Lake.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL; MUST UNDERstand cooking. Apply to 216 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 337 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework in small family. Swede preferred. Call at once at No. 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—564 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GOOD COOK (Protestant); wages $4 per week.

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO TRIMming and finishing off dresses. None but a competent person wanted. No. 35 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER to go to Evanston. Call to-day at 171 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private family in the country; a good home and good wages. Call at 883 Indiana-av. for particulars, between 9 and 12 o'clock this forenoon. References wanted.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL DININGroom girl, at the DeForest House, 172 North Clark-st., corner Erie.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 931 Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND IRONer; permanent work for the winter. 577 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 143 WAbash-av., 1 first-class laundress.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES—$3 TO $8 A DAY MADE BY selling rubber goods; one lady made $9.50 in four hours. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY bookkeeper to take charge of a set of books, assisted by a young man. Situation pleasant. Best references required. Salary about $750 per year. Address F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN TO MAKE CUSHIONS. Can board on the premises if desired. Address W. L. P., Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN OR A SINGLE HORSE AND CARRIAGE wanted in exchange for paid-up lease of two floors, No. 26 South Canal-st. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO GOOD HORSES, WAGons, and harness, suitable for express or delivery business. Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, 74 State-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH WHITE MARE; STEPS well, is gentle and fast, a splendid cross-match; price low, at EATON'S Stable, 22 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST SPAN OF RIDing and driving Shetland ponies in the State; well matched; can drive along with any ordinary horse; perfectly sound and kind. Also, a 5-year-old Hambletonian trotting mare and new buggy, at HATCHE'S stable, 701 West Lake-st.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER; WARM basement stable, sand floor; carriages stored. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

I WANT TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH, A GOOD top-buggy and harness not much used. JOHN KELLY, 43 South Market-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER, AT MOUNT Forrest. Good care. Feed and shelter guaranteed at $1.50 per week. Apply at Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TOP BUGGY, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c. (cheap, second-hand). Must be in good order. Address J. HARMON, Dime Savings Bank, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—BUGGY HORSE CHEAP FOR CASH, or will take a horse for four months for its keep and pay some cash for its use; responsible party. Address 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON. APply at 28 Sholto-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE MARBLE-FRONT dwelling, with all modern improvements, in a splendid neighborhood, handy to the business portion of Chicago, for sale very cheap, or will trade for stock of goods, lumber, or brick. Address N B, Tribune office.

A GOOD IMPROVED 200-ACRE ILLINOIS farm for trade; will take goods, lumber, or any good trade. Address X, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MONEY AND A GOOD RESIdence in Aurora, for one in Chicago. Also, a good stock of groceries, fixtures, and lease in good location, for a farm. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 ILLINOIS FARM FOR stock of clothing; $1,000 cash, 6 inside city lots, and 160 acre farm for boots and shoes or dry goods. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 Clark-st., Room 47.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE, DRY SUBURBAN LOTS, 3 miles from Court-House, for good furniture. Address K, P. O. Box 140.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS STEAM FLOURing mill for Cook County property. H. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FURNITURE OUT OF store for a furnace for a dwelling-house. Address S 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED Iowa lands for Chicago property, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. Call and examine the list. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 8, Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW HOTEL OF 25 ROOMS, furnished, located in a thriving town, at a railroad crossing, 100 miles from Chicago; will trade for city property, farm, or merchandise. ABNER TAYLOR, Room 3 McCormick Block.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE ON LEASED GROUND, on Wabash-av., renting for $900 per year, and lots in Irving Park for a good farm. JOHN M. SECRIST, 139 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—A NUMBER OF FARMS, RANGing in price from $4,000 to $20,000, to exchange for city property. Will assume some incumbrance if desired. BROWN & HORTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD OUTlot, the furniture of a small house; will rent the house if in good location. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY YOUR MACHINES AT 216 SOUTH HALSTED-st., the only regular West Side Singer office. Machines sold on monthly payments. Office open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 241 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy terms, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—EXPOSITION, TUESDAY EVENING. "L. E." will confer an especial favor and receive an explanation by sending address to T. H. BERTHOLD, City Post-office.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW LADY OF RESPECTAbility (22 years) is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a gentleman. Must be refined and cultivated. Please address MRS. MILLS, 60, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper offers his services evenings, or a portion of the day if required. Apply to WILSON, at office of H. H. Shufeldt & Co., 134 Adams-st., corner Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG AND PRESCRIPtion clerk by a German; city references. Address W 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper who has had experience for six years in the grain and produce commission business. Good references. Letters to be addressed to German American Advertising Agency, 125 LaSalle-st., cor. Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE IN city or country; long experience; best of references. Address CHAS. J. BALL, Northwestern Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF strict habits, a rapid penman, in an office. Address S 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GOOD HOUSE as bookkeeper or salesman by a young man of business experience; would loan employer $1,000 on good security. Address E 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LICENSED ENGIneer; is a machinist, and can give good reference. Address 229 Portland-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HAS first-class city references. Address B 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by an Englishman who understands his business; willing to make himself useful. Good references from present situation. Address M 13, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AUCTIONEER WHO has been traveling for the past three years, is open for an engagement; salary moderate; references first-class; no objection to the country. Address T 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT for a boy 15 years old, to learn a trade or office-boy. No. 60 Ruble-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as butler; wages not so much an object as a steady place. The best of city references. Call or address S M, 12 North Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do up stairs work and sewing, or mind children, in an American family preferred; call at 419 Milwaukee-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO laundry work, in boarding-house or private family. Apply at 297 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO second work in a private family, or would help in the kitchen in a boarding house. Call, for two days, at 219 Carroll-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for kitchen work, and the other for second work. Apply, for two days, second house from the corner on Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS second girl in a private family. Best of city reference. Please call at 173 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at 111 Ewing-st., corner of Jefferson.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, the other second work. Please call at 42 Wendell-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant girl, as cook; can come well recommended; understands her business. Call for two days at 94 Newberry-av., in rear, near Twelfth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person as lady's nurse. References unexceptionable. Address A B, 659 West Indiana-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or sewing, or taking care of children. Best of city reference. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS seamstress in a respectable family. Inquire at No. 33 Arthur-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Address M 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman to do washing and ironing; will call for and return it; can give satisfaction. Please send address to 19, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

71 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 11—TO RENT—Rooms with or without board. Day board $4.50.

74 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT—WITH board, a front parlor to gentleman and wife; also front chamber with closet and water in room. Rooms for single gentlemen.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with bath-room attached, with or without board; also single room.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, unfurnished, except carpets; also other desirable single and double rooms; reference.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with single or double rooms, $5 to $6 per week.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room with fire; reference required.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT alcove room to rent, with board, to responsible parties; room contains hot and cold water, grate, register, &c.; one or two table boarders accommodated. Mrs. SIBLEY.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., AT THE SOUTH SIDE House—Single rooms, with the best meals that can be had in the city, at from $6 to $9 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—VERY fine room with board for gentleman or gentleman and wife, terms reasonable; house and table first-class; references exchanged. Address U 81, Tribune office.

West Side.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms at reasonable rates.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-st.—Boarding. Pleasant rooms with good board.

146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Terms reasonable. No objection to ladies.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA—TWO furnished rooms, with good board, for man and wife or two gentlemen, at the brick house.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gents, handsomely furnished, with board. Also, single room, comfortable for winter.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM TO RENT with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board.

386 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely-furnished alcove chamber and single room, with first-class board, in private family.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, UNfurnished front room, second floor, and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished.

ADAMS-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—TWO LARGE rooms, all modern improvements, suitable for four young men or married parties, to rent, with board. Address R 65, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—HANCOCK House—Good furnished rooms and one unfurnished, with board, very low prices, for gentlemen or ladies.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, double or single, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House)—Pleasant suites and single rooms to rent with board, furnished or unfurnished. Transient, $3 per day.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms with board at prices to suit the times. Transient $2.00 per day. Day board $5.50 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

A COSY ROOM, TO SOME SOCIAL MIDDLE-aged gentleman who can appreciate home. Address L, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LONG LEASE, FURITURE AND FIXTURES of a hotel in Chicago doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain; rare chance for a good hotel man who wishes to purchase. Address P. O. Box 96, Chicago.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE SALOON AND BILliard hall, fine stock wines, liquors, and cigars for sale. A No. 1 place for a club-room; on one of the best streets on South Side, $1,000 or $2,000 cash, balance in real estate; reasons for selling, party has to leave soon for Colorado. Address T 26, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN "A 1" SOUTH-SIDE COFFEE House for sale. Cleared $1100 last 60 days. Will bear fullest investigation. Other good business openings. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

OFFICE BUSINESS FOR SALE—AT ITS ACTUAL value. Will bear investigation. [illegible] & PARKER.

TO CAPITALISTS—PARTIES WHO ARE LOOKing for a safe and profitable investment, are invited to investigate a legitimate enterprise, fully established, where most satisfactory results can be shown; a critical examination is courted. Principals (not agents) will please address S C, Tribune office.

THE OYSTER AND COFFEE HOUSE AT 74 EAST Madison-st., must be sold to-day. The proprietor leaves for the South this evening. Call early. Price, $150.

VALUABLE FRUIT-FARM OR CITY PROPERTY to exchange for a flouring-mill or a fresh stock of goods. Address H B, Box 210, Tipton, Iowa.

$500 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST IN A business paying clear $400 per month. Stock in hand for the money. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a manufacturing business, paying $10,000 per annum; stock on hand, $15,000. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, sewing-machines, pianos, or any kind of household goods or merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 66 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN, AUCTIONEER, 65 SOUTH CANAL-st., pays the highest price for furniture and household goods.

PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE OR MERCHANdise of any kind should call at once on J. W. HAVENS & CO., 62 East Randolph-st., near State.

INSTRUCTION.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, 328 MICHIGAN-AV.—A class in drawing and penmanship will be formed tomorrow, from 10 to 12 a. m. Those wishing to join the class are requested to be punctual.

THE VIRGINIUS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ceived orders to take any action regarding the late Spanish atrocities. The capture of the Virginius, in his opinion, was an outrage; for, if any law had been violated in the case of the Virginius, they were simply Custom-House laws. There being no rights of belligerency conceded by Spain to the Cubans, the Virginius was violating no principle of international law in carrying to the Cubans munitions of war. "If our flag," said he, "don't protect the deck it waves over, we had better haul it in. After all, our guns are more respected than our flag, and if a disposition to use them oftener was exhibited, it might be better for the flag. Spain is now crippled, and therefore to be pitied, but the principle for which we went to war in 1812 must be maintained. President Castelar is our friend, and from him we may expect vigorous efforts toward reparation. The Spanish navy is our superior in every respect, Spain ranking as the fifth naval power in the world, while we are not more than a tenth-rate power. Congress has never appreciated the needs of our navy. The whole naval service can muster only 8,500 sailors and 2,000 mariners. In Cuban waters alone, Spain has forty-five vessels of war, manned with crews aggregating 18,000. But should we come to blows, I have no fear for the result. If our boys should undertake to capture Havana, they would succeed, even if they had to tie torpedoes to the ends of logs and paddle across the Florida Channel."

A SCHEME OF REPARATION SUGGESTED.

Old naval officers stationed at the Brooklyn Yard said to-day that the proper thing to be done by the Administration was to seize the Spanish iron-clad Arapelis, now undergoing repairs at the navy-yard in Brooklyn. She cannot be made ready for sea in less than four weeks. Then let the Spanish Government be notified that unless ample reparation be made for the butchery of the people on board the Virginius, a certain number of hostages would be executed at certain dates.

REPAIRING FORTS IN FLORIDA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The Secretary of War followed up the apparent act of decision of the Secretary of the Navy in the Cuban matters, by issuing an order to-day to put Fort Jefferson, Florida, which is proximate to Cuba, in full repair and garrison it fully. The original strength of this fort cannot have been very great, as it was blown down by a hurricane. Gen. Belknap puts no great measure upon the capacity of Spanish Cuba to resist an American invasion, and thinks that if the the United States took any vigorous action, we could hardly need the military service of as many persons as are now unemployed through the monetary panic.

WAR MEASURES IN TIME OF PEACE.

The Congressmen newly arrived seem disposed to censure the inordinate expense of the regular army, which is now costing $45,000,000 per annum, and which will probably be estimated at $56,000,000 for the coming year. There is a disposition to cut down army expenses and increase the navy, which the present Spanish troubles show to be our weak point. A large part of

THE ARMY EXPENSES

are attributed to jobbery in transportation in the interests of the frontier land grant to railroads, which have had but little natural business, and have intrigued to put afoot such costly expenditures as Stanley's march across the Bad Lands.

One of the last circulars of the Northern Pacific Railroad made the point that the Government freights would be in 1874 as much as $800,000. At this figure, the regular army would appear to be a more able convenience for speculative railroads. The Texas Pacific Railroad, at the time of its calamity, was devising a military expedition nominally for the benefit of its surveyors, but in part to add to its revenues by moving troops and stores.

STRONG PROTESTS

have been sent in against the awarding of future contracts to build ships of war to private shipyards, on the ground that they are parts of the tariff system, and invariable use the cheapest and greenest materials and charge the highest prices.

PURSUIT OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Spanish vessel Tornado pursued the Virginius for eight hours. All accounts, both official and unofficial, agree on this point. A calculation of the speed of both vessels for this space of time shows if they had been headed towards the Island of Jamaica, and that if the chase had been in the direction of British waters, the Virginius would under any circumstance have been able to reach the prescribed limit; in other words, they would have reached the line underneath the bluffs of the island inside of which they would not have been amenable to capture; but the inference from the meagre information at hand is, that the chase was in a direction parallel with the coast up to the time when the Tornado, having repaired her machinery, changed her course. At this time the Virginius changed her course also, and undoubtedly attempted to reach a point of safety. Whether she succeeded or not is a question yet to be solved. The Spanish announcement, as printed in the official gazette at Madrid, distinctly asserts that she did not reach that point before the Tornado overhauled her; and adds most positively that she was six miles from the coast. Until this important question is solved, the Government is manifestly at loss for a basis upon which to rest a complaint. The testimony regarding this point will necessarily be vague and, perhaps, unsatisfactory, as the capture was made at 10 o'clock at night, when it was impossible to make a reasonable estimate of distances, and when, as the moon was shining brightly, the difficulty of such an estimate was doubted. Questions also arise regarding

THE REGISTRY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Up to this time, the Spanish authorities have raised no point against the popular allegation that she was an American vessel. No opportunity has been afforded them to do so, for the reason that the question has not yet been discussed, and that no point involving the nationality of her ownership has been raised. It is probable that the Spanish authorities may have some information regarding this most important feature of the matter, and may be in readiness to develop it when the emergency of the case requires them to do so. Our Government stands ready to-day to maintain that she was an American vessel, and will do so most earnestly, unless proof is brought forward to show that she had forfeited her right to its protection by the terms of a valid sale to parties who have no claim upon the United States.

SECRETARY FISH'S INTERVENTION.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the first executions, Secretary Fish, in behalf of this Government, took action intended to prevent additional butcheries in a dispatch the language of which was unmistakably forcible, and decided. He protested against the executions as barbarious, in violation of the civilization of the age, and as disgraceful. The repeated occasions for the intervention of our Government in similar instances induced the Secretary to assume a most positive position; and it is certain that the Spanish authorities at Madrid, to whom the dispatch was transmitted through Gen. Sickles, accepted its tenor as an indication of our impatience, as well as a determination on our part to use every legitimate endeavor to put an end to the inhuman atrocities of the Volunteers. The dispatch having been read to Senor Figueras,

MINISTER SICKLES RECEIVED ASSURANCE

that the Madrid Government would intervene to prevent further executions, and that the United States need not make any further demand in the premises, as the Spanish Government was ready to yield without such demand any reclamation that may be required by the usages of civilization or the laws of nations embodied in treaty obligations. Our Government accepted these promises as the utterances of men who made them in good faith, and with the honest intention to fulfill them to the letter. The orders were issued immediately to be transmitted to the Captain-General at Havana, who no doubt attempted to carry them out, but, in the meantime, the telegraph wires had been cut or disconnected between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and it is now apparent that Gov. Buriell, the Spanish commandant at the latter place, will assert that on account of this interruption of communication he did not receive the order to delay the executions. The American Vice-Consul at Santiago de Cuba did everything in his power to prevent the butcheries. Official dispatches from Consul-General Hall at Havana give him this credit; and unofficial information has been received sufficiently in detail to show he exerted every resource at his command to accomplish the object. It has been learned officially that when he attempted to communicate with his superior at Havana by telegraph,

THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES INTERFERED.

As the Government has full control of the telegraph, the intervention was successful in prohibiting him from sending the dispatches which he had written. No doubt exists regarding the authority exercised by Gov. Buriell or his associates over the telegraph, as the wires are owned and exclusively controlled as a monopoly by the Government. The wires were subsequently cut or disconnected. While no proof exists to show that the destruction of communication was otherwise than accidental, the suspicion naturally arises that it was intentional, but this prohibition, exercised in preventing the Vice-Consul from sending his dispatches before the wires had been cut to Consul-General Hall, cannot be construed in any other light than as an unfriendly act on the part of those who are responsible for it, and as an evidence of cruel predetermination that the murderous object for which preparations had already been made should be accomplished without the possibility of intervention from higher authority to prevent it. The Government accepts this as the most reasonable and deserved characterization of this disgraceful feature of the affair. The evident deduction to be made therefrom is in thorough accordance with the popular belief that the volunteers on the island, under the control of the Casino Ispial, are in effect independent of any authority except that which is dictated by their own inclination. The Government will accordingly

PROCEED AT THE PROPER TIME

on this assumption, but inasmuch as the Madrid authorities have made the voluntary promises to which allusion has been made, the Government is compelled to await further developments. When these promises were made the Madrid authorities fixed their own time and date for their fulfillment. That time has not yet expired. What action may be taken in the event of their nonfulfillment is a matter that will in all probability rest with Congress at its coming session, which begins two weeks from next Monday.

THE STATUS OF THE INSURGENTS

on the island of Cuba has been the subject of watchful care by the Government for years. Since the death of Jose Morales Leonus, the first Vice President of the Cuban Republic, and Minister Extraordinary from its Government to the United States, they have been irregularly represented in Washington. Senor Miguel de Aldama has made several visits to Secretary Fish, but no representation has been made to prove that they have succeeded in establishing a regular and reliable form of government. The construction placed upon the phrase "regular and reliable" government enforces a necessity that the insurgents shall hold regularly established courts, shall levy taxes, shall convene a Constituent Assembly for legislative purposes, and shall be possessed of a seaport, and sail its flag upon the high seas. No representations to prove that these necessities have been complied with have been made, but, on the contrary, the information received seems to indicate that the last attempt of the body purporting to be the Constituent or Legislature was dispersed by the Spanish armies, and that one at least of its members was captured, and that no effort has been made to convene it since then. It is, perhaps, the fault of the Cuban representatives in this country that they have not taken the precaution to prove their right to recognition, and that they are in a condition to comply with the requirements of international law. While the Government believes that four-fifths of the natives on the Island may be opposed to Spanish rule and in sympathy with the insurrection, it is unable to perceive that the insurgents have succeeded in making such advancement in the direction of gaining or maintaining power as to entitle them to any condition beyond that which is accorded to any rebellious combination. The cry for

A RECOGNITION OF THEIR BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

is, therefore, wild in the extreme, and while it finds response under the existing excitement from the people of every section of our country, and consequently carries great weight with it, a proper regard for the obligations of the nation to a power which is yet friendly, and probably will continue to be friendly, demand that the utmost caution shall characterize each successive step. Such a recognition, it should be understood, would not increase the advantages which are now accorded to the insurgents in the purchase of arms, and while their representatives have clamored for it they have neglected the opportunity which our open market affords them to buy munitions of war as they please, and in which they are under safe protection to any point they please, till they reach the prescribed line, three miles from the Cuban shore, when, if it is proven that a vessel is engaged in violation of Spanish law, she may be subjected to seizure. The insurgents, it may be remarked, in this connection already enjoy the benefit of belligerent rights from several South American Republics, natural enemies of Spain; but,

HAVING NO SEAPORT,

and being without a substantial form of government, their flag upon the high seas must be considered, in the view of international law, as the emblem of piracy. It does not necessarily follow that either the United States, Great Britain, or any other power would treat their flag as such an emblem, but it does follow that Spain would be entitled to treat it as such, and that sympathizing Governments would be powerless to interfere.

INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY FISH.

A reporter of the Washington *Republican* was accorded nearly three hours in an interview, this evening, with the Secretary of State, who made the following statement, which has been telegraphed to one New York paper, and is sent to your readers. The Secretary of State said: "The Government is without sufficient official information regarding the recent occurrences on the Island of Cuba to enable it to act at all definitely, and is in possession of no information beyond that which has been conveyed to the public through the columns of the press. It has not been satisfactorily explained that the Virginius was

Under

THE ACT OF 1868,

regulating the duty of the President when his intervention is required to protect American citizens from foreign Governments, it is impossible that the Administration can do anything more than protest against such action. The law provides most positively that protests of this kind, and subsequent action which may follow, shall be limited to use of measures which shall not amount to an act of war. It is, therefore, apparent that the Government is virtually crippled in its efforts.

THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT FEAR

serious complications with Spain under any circumstances; but in reply to numerous inquiries regarding the results of such complications, it may be said that in case of actual war Spain would find that we are as ready for hostilities as could be expected. Spain is not a party to the treaty of Paris, and consequently would be able to issue

LETTERS OF MARQUE TO PRIVATEERS.

She has but little commerce afloat, and would consequently risk comparatively nothing. No one can doubt the result of war between the two countries. Spain would succumb assuredly with the loss of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands; but the cost to the United States would undoubtedly be greater than the gain; and the honor of defeating the Spaniards would not pay us for the difference. The interview with Fish terminates here. It may be added that the Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to all of the navy-yards to-day, asking how quickly we can put to sea all ships of war in ordinary, and has received answers that within three weeks we can have twelve vessels afloat,—some carrying but few, and the best forty-five guns.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CAPTURE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A letter from Havana gives an account of the capture of the steamer Virginius, from which it appears that on the 30th of October the Spanish Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, advised the Governor at Santiago de Cuba that the Virginius was in the vicinity of Morrant Bay. The Spanish war steamer Tornado had that morning arrived at Santiago de Cuba, and for four hours after the Governor had received information of the Virginius, went in search of her. On the following day the Tornado, under full sail and but little steam, as some slight repairs were being made to her machinery, came in sight of the Virginius, which probably supposed the Tornado to be a sailing vessel, as her course was not changed.

ON THE TORNADO

every effort was made to hasten the repairs which they were engaged in, and at 2 o'clock the chief engineer pronounced them completed. All possible steam was immediately got up and the vessel headed for the Virginius, soon reaching a speed of fourteen knots and slowly gaining upon her.

THE VIRGINIUS

had, in the meantime, kept on her course, but divining the hostile intentions of the Tornado, changed it toward Jamaica and being out of coal commenced to burn petroleum, grease, fat, and other combustibles from the provisions on board, such as ham, etc. Night closed in and the vessels were in the same relative positions, the Tornado, however, gaining. As soon as they got within gunshot

THE TORNADO FIRED A GUN,

followed by three other shots and a shell. This brought-to the Virginius, and two armed boats from the Tornado came alongside, took possession of the vessel, and made prisoners of all on board. At the time of the capture the Virginius was

FLYING THE AMERICAN FLAG,

but this was pulled down by a Spanish officer, and a Spanish ensign was hoisted in its place, although the papers of the vessel, duly dispatched for Colon, were handed to him. After the capture, the next two hours were employed in transferring some of the prisoners to the Tornado and putting a prize crew on the Virginius.

At midnight, the two vessels started for Santiago de Cuba, and arrived there on the following afternoon at 5 o'clock, having been joined by the Spanish steamer Cantabro. Upon their arrival in port the intelligence spread like lightning, and attracted an immense crowd of people. The Government Palace and other public buildings were illuminated, and all the authorities, civil and military, went to felicitate Gov. Burriel upon the news, who, in the evening, gave a brilliant reception. The vessels were surrounded in the bay by a number of boats filled with bands of music and cheering volunteers. The festivities were kept up late in the night. On the following day (the 2d)

A COURT-MARTIAL WAS HELD

on board the Tornado, which commenced at 9 o'clock and terminated at 4. All the prisoners were tried as pirates, and the finding of the court and the sentences were sent to the Captain-General and the Admiral in sealed packets. After the Court had concluded its task, all the prisoners, with the exception of Benbetta, Jeans Del Sala, Gen. Ryan and Pedro Cespedes, were transferred to the jail of the city, escorted by a force of 100 volunteers and a number of marines. Gen. Burriel, it is said, coolly asked that all the prisoners should be turned over to him, with the exception of the Captain and crew, who should be sent to Havana, at the disposal of the Commandant, Gen. de Marinata, and declared within twenty-four hours afterward that

ALL SHOULD BE TRIED AND EXECUTED,

in order to avoid any complication with the exterior—that is, foreign intervention. He also detained a telegram which the United States Consul had decided to forward to the United States Consul at Kingston, reporting the capture and inquiring as to the nationality of the Virginius.

THE VIRGINIUS HAD HER PAPERS IN ORDER,

and was dispatched for Colon, all of her passengers appearing on the papers as laborers for a railroad that is building there. All accounts differ as to

THE POSITION OF THE VIRGINIUS

at the time of her capture. One gives the capture as having been effected at twenty miles from Jamaica, and the official account says that it was twelve miles. The *Diario* states it at twenty-three miles, the journals of Santiago de Cuba at eight miles and twenty miles, and the version of the *Voce de Cuba* at twelve miles. The commander of the Tornado publicly stated in Santiago de Cuba that one hour later and

THE VIRGINIUS COULD HAVE SAVED HERSELF

by entering some port of Jamaica. It seems that the Virginius, shortly after the departure of the French steamer for Santiago de Cuba, left Jamaica on the 24th ult. It was the intention of the expeditionists to sail direct for Cuba, but a slight damage to her machinery induced them to enter a port of Hayti. This they left, touching at Port au Prince, Hayti, and another port of the same island, until the 30th, upon which day they concluded to sail for Cuba and attempt a landing, and on which day the information that proved so disastrous to those on board was given to the authorities at Santiago de Cuba.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The news from Cuba received yesterday was so startling in its character, not only from the atrocity of the act reported, but from the fact that the Cuban authorities were ordered by the Madrid Government to stay further executions, that it created at first in official circles doubts as to its truth, but these have now been removed, and the whole credit of good faith is given to the Madrid Government.

EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION OF THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES

for their swift vengeance, and disregard of the commands of the Home Government is everywhere exercised. The Secretary of State yesterday, on receipt of the dispatches announcing the wholesale execution at Santiago de Cuba,

TELEGRAPHED TO CONSUL-GENERAL HALL

at Havana to instruct the Vice-Consul at that port to inquire into the matter, and to enter an earnest protest against the haste of the trial, in the face of orders of the Spanish Government for delay until a full examination could be made into all the facts attending the capture of the Virginius. Hall replied that the Vice-Consul had already

PROTESTED IN THE STRONGEST TERMS

against the proceedings, but that his action was seriously obstructed by Spanish officials, all avenues of communication being closed against him. The telegraph line between Santiago and Havana being interrupted, he was prevented from telegraphing to Kingston in order to make inquiry relative to the Virginius. When she was brought into port there was nothing left to him but the slow process of mails, and this mode of communication was of no advantage under the circumstances. Immediately on receipt of Consul-General Hall's dispatch the Secretary of State

INSTRUCTED MINISTER SICKLES

to enter with the Spanish Government a strong protest against the proceedings at Santiago, characterizing them as an outrage on civilization and humanity, and an insult to the American Government. Gen. Sickles has replied that he had had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and acted in accordance with his instructions; and further, that the Spanish Government, duly impressed with a sense of responsibility, had promised to act in such manner as would show its disapprobation of the proceedings at Santiago, and at the same time its friendship for this Government.

THE SPANISH MINISTER

had a long conference with the Secretary of State to-day, and Sir Edward Thornton was afterward closeted with the Secretary. The French Minister was subsequently admitted to an audience, but on a different subject. This was what is called "Diplomatic Day," one day in the week being set apart for foreign Ministers. The Secretary was occupied till a late hour with them and other callers of the various legations. One of the points about which there is much solicitude is

THE POSITION OF THE VIRGINIUS

when she was captured. The first dispatch to Secretary Fish said she was captured six miles from the coast of Jamaica, while at about the same time a dispatch received at the British Legation said the capture took place in British waters. The President being restrained by the Constitution and laws from making war on Spain by attacking her Colonies, all that can now be done is in the way of correspondence with the Madrid Government, the official papers to be

LAID BEFORE CONGRESS

for such action as may comport with the dignity of the nation in the vindication of its honor and full protection of its citizens. The Government, however, is meanwhile making preparations to meet all the issues which may arise, even if they should require force, and this fact is apparent in the

PRESENT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Kansas has been ordered immediately to Santiago de Cuba, and will be commanded by Commander A. V. Reed. In addition to this vessel and the Mahopac and Manhattan, ironclads, the Powhattan and Osippi will also be ordered to active service in the North Atlantic squadron. The War Department will

STRENGTHEN THE FORTS IN THE GULF,

having already taken measures for strengthening and additionally garrisoning Fort Jefferson, in Florida. It is the general opinion here that Congress, acting on the recommendation of the President, will promptly take action on the questions to be presented concerning our affairs with Cuba.

NAVAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Some officials at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard profess ignorance in regard to the receipt of orders from Washington, but at the same time every man that could be obtained was set to work on the war-vessels Powhattan, Kansas, and Juniata. The Kansas received a supply of stores this afternoon, and it is thought she will sail to-night. The Juniata will be ready to sail to-morrow night.

A WARLIKE REPORT.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says Executive Officer Ransom, of the Navy Yard, in an interview said orders had been received from Washington about fitting-out vessels, but he was not at liberty to make them public. He thought that there was a prospect of war with Spain, and that the Government would undoubtedly proceed by taking Cuba.

THE SPANISH FRIGATE ARAPIDES,

which has been undergoing repairs at the Navy-Yard for the last two months, has had her plates removed, and could not possibly be got in trim for service in less than ten weeks.

MEETINGS OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

A meeting of influential Americans who sympathize with the cause of Cuban independence was held at the Astor House this afternoon. A committee was appointed to arrange for a grand mass-meeting to be held at an early day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Arrangements are in progress for the holding of a public meeting in this city to give expression to popular sentiment in regard to late events in Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—A large meeting of Cubans resident of this city, was held this evening, the President of the Philadelphia Junta, M. A. Mentejo, presiding. He, with others, made addresses in which great stress was laid on the Virginus outrage. Gen. W. F. Small and Capt. Powers, two well-known military men of this city, were present, and, after making addresses, offered their services in the Cuban cause, saying they would raise, if necessary, 10,000 men. Great enthusiasm prevailed. When a subscription list was opened several hundred dollars were promptly subscribed, and watches and chains were presented by those who thought their cash subscriptions not heavy enough. One Cuban presented his horse and carriage.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 13.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the atrocious butcheries perpetrated by the Spaniards in Cuba, and the desire for prompt and decisive measures on the part of our Government is universal. Many say, with good reason, that if Secretary Fish had been as prompt as Earl Granville in the Deerhound case, the last massacre of forty-eight brave men would have been averted.

GETTING READY FOR WAR.

The Manhattan, on being brought to the Navy-Yard from League Island yesterday, was found to be in good order, and requiring but little overhauling. During my visit to-day, she was being coaled. The Commandant intends reporting to-night to the Navy Department that she is ready for sea. Her crew has not as yet been obtained, but little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a full complement. The Ajax, whose turret was damaged, is also being overhauled, and will be ready in a few days.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY

yesterday dispatched a communication to President Grant, desiring that no steps be taken to involve the country in war; and they protest against the building of new forts on the Delaware, believing that in the construction the Government shows more weakness than strength.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INTERESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 14—6 a. m.—The British Government has instructed its Consuls at Havana and Santiago de Cuba to watch the proceedings against the captives of the Virginius, as it has been informed that one of them is a subject of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON.

Suicide of a Partner in the Firm of Riggs & Co.—Judge Underwood's Trouble—Extraordinary Call upon the National Banks—The Wawasset Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. A. C. Beston committed suicide this morning, and his partnership in the house of Riggs & Co. leads to one curious suggestion in the absence of any positive motive, namely, that, since the failure of Jay Cooke's bank in this city and the temporary suspension of some other banks, the accumulation of business in Riggs' house has overworked the staff, and brought Mr. Beston to his unhappy end.

PARDEE,

alias the Rev. J. Hale Carney, who was charged with a forgery of Gen. Babcock's name to a begging letter for political assessments upon post-office employes, was put indefinitely out of court to-day on the certificate of an insane asylum keeper in Connecticut, that he believed Pardee to be insane.

UNDERWOOD'S JEOPARDY.

United States District Judge Underwood, who was assaulted in Richmond by the owner of a house which he bought under a confiscation decree in the City of Alexandria, and was surreptitiously moving the owner's furniture to Washington, is now in official jeopardy because he has moved out of his judicial district to Washington. Underwood was the Judge before whom Jeff Davis came when Horace Greeley went on his bail-bond.

To the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—John A. Pratt has been appointed Pension Agent for Lexington, Ky.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was a large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day. Among those who had interviews with the President were Senator Morton and Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

NATIONAL BANKS STATEMENTS.

In the last call of the Treasury Department upon National Banks for statements of their resources and liabilities on the 13th of October and 1st of November, the following new questions are asked in addition to those usually propounded: Did your bank suspend currency payments? On what day did the bank suspend? On what day did the bank resume? The publication of these reports in a newspaper will not be required, as the statistics will be used only for the purpose of preparing tables of the aggregate condition of the banks in the several cities and States, or a table of the aggregate condition of all the banks of the Union, as may be thought most desirable.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

District-Attorney Fisher, in his report as to the burning of the steamer Wawasset last summer, says there is not sufficient evidence of misconduct or inattention to duty to convict any of the officers or employes of the crime of manslaughter, and he will not institute any criminal proceedings. As it is clear from the evidence that the Captain, mate, and engineer violated the law by not being licensed, he will, unless instructed otherwise, bring suits to recover the amount of penalty, or forfeit of $1,000 in each case.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

The Investigation Closed, and the Result Referred to the Grand Jury—Tammany Hall on the Cuban Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Tammany Election Fraud Investigating Committee met again to-day, and took more testimony regarding the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the late election. The evidence taken was, as on the previous days, concerning repeating, miscounting of ballots, and ousting of regularly appointed inspectors and the substitution of men to fill their places who had no legal right to perform the work. After the examination of four witnesses, it was ordered that the affidavits submitted be collected and given to the counsel of the Association, Col. Fellows and George W. Wingate, and be by them presented to the next Grand Jury. Just before adjournment, the Chairman, James Kelly, offered a resolution that the association, representing the dominant sentiment of this metropolis, demand of the Administration a most careful scrutiny into the recent hasty butchery of American citizens in Cuba. To this was added something like that old Jacksonian vigor which vindicates the flag and honors humanity. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Police Commissioner Charlick has refused to allow the original affidavits on which certain Inspectors were removed to be seen, and declares that he will not recognize any such organization as Tammany Hall, or any member thereof. It is understood that the originals of these papers have been destroyed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14—1 a. m.—The pressure is diminishing in the Northwest, with partly cloudy weather and southwesterly winds, but northeasterly winds, cold and clear weather prevail southward to Kansas and Missouri. Northwesterly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow on the lakes. Southwesterly winds low temperature and clear weather in Southern States. Northwesterly winds, clear cold weather in Eastern and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valley. Northerly and southeasterly winds, cold, and partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee low but rising temperature, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, northerly winds, clearing and clear weather. For the Middle and Eastern States northwesterly and northerly winds, lower temperature and generally clear weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Br'k'nridge	30.05	26	S., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.02	38	S., gentle	..	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.07	44	Calm	..	Clear.
Chicago	30.10	27	N. W., light	..	Clear.
Cleveland	29.92	29	N., fresh	.05	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.15	31	W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Denver	30.07	29	S. E., gentle	..	Clear.
Duluth	30.06	16	N. W., gentle	..	Clear.
Detroit	30.02	18	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Davenport	30.10	27	E., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.09	17	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.84	10	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.99	41	Calm	..	Clear.
Keokuk	30.09	28	N. E., light	..	Clear.
La Crosse	30.18	20	N., fresh	..	Clear.
Le'v'nworth	30.04	35	N. W., light	..	Clear.
Marquette	30.05	20	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.13	18	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Omaha	30.06	31	N. E., fresh	..	Clear.
Pembina	30.09	10	S. E., fresh	..	Clear.
St. Paul	30.09	16	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Toledo	30.06	24	S. E., fresh	..	Clear.
Yankton	30.12	26	N. E., light	..	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

QUEBEC, Can., Nov. 13.—A snow-storm prevailed here all day yesterday and last night. The drifts are two and three feet deep, and the sleighing is excellent.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 965; shipments, 283. Eastern demand weak. Sales mostly ordinary. Sales of wintered Texas steers at $2.50; do cows, $1.50; through steers, $1.62½@1.72½; do cows, $1.40; thin Texas steers, $1.02½@1.37.

HOGS—Prices advanced 5c; firm at $3.00@3.20.

FOREIGN.

Text in Full of Count de Chambord's Manifesto.

The Cartagena Insurgents Firing on the Government Vessels.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The trial of Col. Stoffel at Versailles, for using language while giving his testimony in the Bazaine Court Martial disrespectful to the public prosecutors, was concluded to-day. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and payment of costs.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—English papers received here to-night contain a full text of the manifesto of Count de Chambord, which was written in the form of a letter to M. Chesnelong. The Count writes as follows:

I am asked to-day to make the sacrifice of my honor. What reply can I make? I expect that I neither retract nor retrench anything of my previous declarations. The claims of yesterday give me the measure of what would be exacted on the morrow, and I cannot consent to inaugurate a reign of reparation and strength by an act of weakness. It is the fashion, as you know, to contrast the firmness of Henry V. with the diplomacy of Henry IV. "The passionate love which I bear to my subjects," he often said, "make everything possible and honorable. On that point I claim to concede nothing to him; but I should like to know what sort of a rebuke any one would have brought down upon himself who should have been imprudent enough to attempt to persuade Henry V. to renounce the standard of Arques and of Ivry? You, Monsieur, belong to the province which gave him birth, and you will be of the same opinion as I, that he would very promptly have disarmed his interlocutor by addressing him thus: "My friend, take my white flag; it will always lead you in the path of honor and victory." I am accused of not holding in sufficiently high esteem the valour of our soldiers, and that, too, at the very moment when I only aspire to confide to them all that is most dear to me. Is it, then, forgotten that honor is the patrimony in common of the House of Bourbon and of the French army, and that upon this point misunderstanding between them is impossible. No; I do not ignore any of my country's memories, and God only has seen the tears of gratitude which in the depth of my exile I have shed every time that the children of France, in good or evil fortune, have shown themselves worthy of her. But we have a great work to accomplish together. I am ready to undertake it when desired—to-morrow, or this evening, this moment, and that is why I wish to remain exactly what I am. Enfeebled to-day, I should be powerless to-morrow. It is a question of reconstructing upon its natural basis, a society profoundly disturbed; of giving energetic assurance to the supremacy of the law; of reviving prosperity at home and concluding durable alliances abroad, and, above all, of the unhesitating employment of power in the service of order and justice. The people speak of conditions. Were any conditions placed before me by the young Prince, whose honest embrace I experienced with such happiness, and who, only listening to the dictates of his own patriotism, came to me spontaneously, bringing, in the names of all those surrounding him, assurances of peace, devotion, and reconciliation? They ask for guarantees. Were any required of that Bayard of modern times on the memorable night of the 24th of May, when the glorious mission was imposed upon his modesty of calling his country by one of those utterances of an honest man and a soldier which inspire confidence amongst good men, and make wicked men tremble? I have not, it is true, borne like him the sword of France on twenty fields of battle; but I have preserved intact for forty-three years the sacred deposit of our traditions and of our liberties. I have, therefore, the right to count upon some confidence, and ought to inspire some feeling of sincerity. My personality is nothing. My principle is everything. France will see the end of her trials when she is willing to understand this. I am the indispensable pilot, the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have a mission and authority to act in your power, Monsieur, to dissipate the misunderstandings and falterings in the hour of struggle. Your consoling words in leaving Salsbourg are ever present to my mind. France cannot perish, for Christ still loves His Franks, and when God has resolved to save a people He takes care that the sceptre of justice shall only be placed in hands strong enough to wield it.

(Signed) HENRI.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Spain, Nov. 13.—The insurgent forts at Cartagena have opened a heavy fire upon the land and naval forces of the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is rumored that William George Harcourt, member of Parliament for Oxford City, is to be appointed Solicitor-General.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—At a public meeting here to-night, of which Edward Miall was Chairman, Carvall Williams, who recently returned from America, gave an account of his visit. He praised the voluntary religious system, and especially commended the public schools of the United States.

MEXICO.

[New York Herald Special.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 11.—The Revolutionary Government near Taluca, which pronounced against the new constitutional reforms has been dispersed, and the movement suppressed with a loss of 350 lives.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Inspection-Excursion.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12.—This morning a special train started north on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, carrying State officers, railroad dignitaries, and invited guests as excursionists,—the object being formally to inspect the last four sections of that railroad, constructed under the terms of the United States land-grant. These four sections cover 72 miles, extending from a point 2 miles south of Fyfe Lake to the mouth of Bear River, where it empties into Little Traverse Bay,—a point now called Petoega. The completion of these last four sections finished the contract between the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company and the Continental Improvement Company, so far as the construction of the road is concerned, and so far as the United States land-grant is concerned. The Continental Improvement Company, however, continue to operate the road until June 1, 1874.

Among the party of inspectors and excursionists are Gov. Bagley; State Railroad Commissioner S. S. Cobb; Mayor P. R. L. Peirce, of this city, who is Secretary of the Land-Department of the road; the well-known railroad-men, Gen. George W. Cass, Charles Launier, and J. N. McCulloch, of New York; Mansell Talcott, E. B. Talcott, and E. M. Singer, of Chicago; also, members of the Detroit and Grand Rapids press, and invited guests.

A hotel and sleeping-car is attached to the train, and the party is promised high living during the excursion. They are expected to return to-morrow night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 13.—The train carrying the inspection party and excursionists to the northern extremity of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad returned to this city to-night, all having greatly enjoyed the trip. The excursionists pronounce the road of superior construction and remarkably smooth. There is no doubt that the Governor will certify to its having been built according to the requirements of the Land-Grant act.

Opening of a New Section of the Canada Southern Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 13.—The Acting Mayor and City Council of Detroit, about eighty members of the Board of Trade of that city, the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, and about fifty citizens of that place visited here to-day upon the invitation of the officers of the Canada Southern Railroad. They were brought upon a special train of eight coaches, and were met at the Grand Trunk junction by Mayor Jones, of this city, Gen. Casement, of the Canada Southern, and a large party of Toledo citizens. On arriving in the city they were escorted with bands of music to the Boody House, where an address of welcome was made by Mayor Jones, and responded to by the other Mayors. A visit to the Board of Trade followed, and at 2 o'clock the party was entertained at a dinner. They returned home this evening.

Directors of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Nominated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—At a caucus of Republican members of the Council, held this afternoon in the Common Council Chamber, Col. Robert Thompson, William C. Stevenson, and John Noblitt were nominated Directors of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. The city has 45,000 shares of Philadelphia & Erie stock purchased at a par value of $50, making an aggregate investment of $2,250,000.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 12.—Official returns from thirty-three counties and estimates from the rest make the votes and majorities 63,858 for Taylor; and 50,397 for Washburn. In the counties officially reported, the vote is about 600 less than in 1871; and Taylor's majority is over 12,000 where Washburn then had over 4,000. Taylor's vote in these counties was 7,400 less than Greeley's; and Washburn's is 27,200 less than Grant's.

CANADA.

Lieut.-Gov. Crawford Sworn In—Sir John A. Macdonald Nominated to Succeed Him—The New Administration Daily Becoming Stronger.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—Last evening Lieut.-Gov. Crawford was sworn into office by Chief Justice Draper, in presence of the members of the Ontario Government, Senators, Judges, Members of Parliament, foreign Consuls, military officers, and prominent citizens, in all about fifty or sixty persons. The ceremony being concluded, the Lieutenant-Governor entertained the party at luncheon. The Conservatives of Western Toronto have chosen their defeated chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald as candidate of the party in place of Crawford, now Lieutenant-Governor. Should he accept, the Ministerialists will bring out a strong candidate to oppose him, and keen conflict will result. It is admitted that Sir John cannot be re-elected for Kingston, his old constituency.

ELECTIONS OF THE CABINET.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Writs for the election of the new Cabinet Ministers have been issued. There are some rumors of a general dissolution of the House. The Ministerial papers generally favor such a course, on the ground that it would tend to purify the House. On the other hand, the Opposition papers take ground against dissolution for patent reasons, though urging, as ostensible reason, that unnecessary trouble and expense would incur to the country.

A NEWSPAPER CHANGED.

The Ottawa *Times* has changed from a Conservative paper to a supporter of the new Administration.

[To the Associated Press.]

BRITISH FISHERY COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—Rothery, British Fishery Comissioner, has left for New York and Washington. He had several interviews with the late and present Ministers of the Fisheries. The Commission will shortly meet at Halifax.

OBITUARY.

Death of Col. Thomas A. Marshall, of Illinois.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Nov. 13.—Col. Thomas A. Marshall, one of the most prominent public men of this State, died at his residence, four miles north of this town, on Tuesday evening, aged 56 years. Col. Marshall was a man of ability and influence, and honored by all who knew him. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and of the State Senate from 1859 to 1861. He was a warm personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and with him was one of the original organizers of the Republican party of the State. During the rebellion he entered the service as Colonel of the First Illinois Cavalry, and was a brave and gallant officer. He was a native of Kentucky, the son of Judge Thomas A. Marshall, of that State, who died at Louisville about three years ago.

J. G. Fink, Iowa City.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 13.—Mr. J. G. Fink, a wealthy and prominent business man of this city, died very suddenly while leaving his house for his store this morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Dr. John F. Henry, Burlington, Ia.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 13.—Dr. John F. Henry, many years a prominent citizen of this city and State, died last night at 9 o'clock, aged 81 years. He had been in Burlington about thirty years. He was a retired physician of prominence, and had formerly been a Professor in the Ohio State Medical School and in the Pennsylvania Medical University. He was a native of Kentucky, where he was prominently identified with public affairs, having represented that State in Congress.

CRIME.

Acquitted of Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—An Adrian special reports the acquittal of Thomas O'Harren, tried for the murder of P. Mayna, in June last.

Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 13.—The accommodation train from Brownsville for this city was thrown from the track near that place yesterday morning, by a bar of iron that was tied on the track, and the engine and one car were wrecked. Only one passenger, Mrs. Agnes McKenny, of Batesville, Ark., was seriously injured, she having her collar-bone broken and being cut in her forehead. A car loaded with laborers from Chicago was demolished, but, except slight bruises and cuts, none were injured. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to apply the air-brakes and check the speed of his train, else all would probably have been killed or wounded.

A Desperate Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Advices from the Cherokee nation say that on Monday last a Cherokee desperado named R. J. Foreman, was assassinated at Tahlequah in a fight between several parties. Before Foreman died he killed two of his assailants, one of them a member of the Cherokee Legislature.

Post-Office Thieves Convicted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—The case of Dudley and Wales, who were indicted for a conspiracy against the Government, robbing the mails of drafts and forging signatures thereto, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court, was concluded to-day. They were found guilty, as indicted.

A Righteous Sentence.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 13.—In the Circuit Court of this county, yesterday, William Huseman, of Marion, was convicted of incest with his daughter and sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary.

Rosenzweig Discharged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Rosenzweig was discharged from final arrest to-day.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The New York Ship-Owners' Association declares that Capt. Duncan, the United States Shipping Commissioner, has assumed to monopolize in his office the entire business of engaging and shipping crews, and for this purpose has thirty-two agents employed, whom he pays out of the fees received, instead of returning the amount of such fees into the United States Treasury. One report of Commissioner Duncan shows that he used $20,000 of the fees to pay his subordinates.

The books of Auffmardt & Co., silk importers, have been seized on the charge that the firm have undervalued their importations to an extent estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

The Police Commissioners say that they cannot give a decision in the case of the Bank of England against Capt. Irving and Detective Farley until they have thoroughly read the evidence. The evidence on which the Bank of England relied was not admitted by the Commissioners on the trial.

Police Superintendent Matsell says that Irving, of Nathan murder notoriety, has promised, if he is accepted as a witness, to make further revelations respecting the murder, and that the District Attorney will inquire into the worth of Irving's story, and, if found to be of any value, will give him a promise that he shall not be tried on the pending indictments for burglary.

The twelfth juror in the Tweed case was sworn in this afternoon, and the case opened by Mr. Peckham for the prosecution.

A rumor was circulated in Wall street this afternoon that a deficiency to the amount of $600,000 had been discovered in the accounts of an officer of some Western railroad company, and that one-third of this deficiency was to-day made good by the defaulter.

The New York *Times* to-morrow will publish a report to the effect that the defaulter is David Crawford, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He is a partner in the firm of Clarke, Dodge & Co., the house which had some difficulty in connection with the New York Security Company some time ago.

FIRES.

A Cloth-Factory Burned—Loss, $110,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The cassimere mill in Cavendish, Vt., belonging to F. W. Whipple, of Providence, R. I., has been burned. The loss is $110,000; insurance, $100,000.

In Davenport, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 13.—A fire in this city last night destroyed two frame buildings in the lower part of the town,—one a saloon and the other a residence. The loss was $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

PHILADELPHIA FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—A financial statement for October was submitted to the Select Committee of the Common Council, this afternoon, by the City Treasurer, showing cash balance on hand at close of business, Oct. 31, to be $294,423.68.

THE PRISON IN WISCONSIN.

Appointment of Directors Made by Gov. Washburn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—Some little time since, Gov. Washburn tendered the appointment of Directors of the State Prison to U. D. Mahila, a lumber manufacturer of Fond du Lac; Col. Ed E. Bryant, a lawyer living on a farm near this city; and William Hobkirk, a banker and Democrat living at Waupun, where he can keep constant watch of the prison. Under the law of last winter these three Directors control the prison, instead of an elected Commissioner, as heretofore, and appoint a Warden for three years. Some complaint has been made that these appointments were not left to Gov. Taylor, but the fact that the law requires them to commence their duties the 1st day of January, and as the new Governor does not go into office till the Monday following, the appointment necessarily devolved on Gov. Washburn.

RELIGIUOS.

Methodist Mission Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its meeting this morning, Bishop Ames presiding. The Committee on East Indian Missions recommended an appropriation of $67,944 for that object, which was adopted. The sum of $34,342 was set aside for salaries of missionaries and other sums, amounting in the aggregate to $79,386, appropriated for the cause of missions in the East Indies. The sum of $13,000 was allowed for the general expenses of the Italian missions, $6,000 for the extension of missions in that district, and $7,000 for the removal of mission headquarters from Bologna to Florence. All appropriations for mission schools have been discontinued.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Again Appears at Bainbridge, Ga.—Death of the Mayor of the City—Two Deaths in Memphis.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Nov. 13.—The yellow fever has broken out again at Bainbridge. Six new cases were reported to-day; also the death of Lewis, the Mayor of the city.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—There were two deaths from yellow fever to-day,—Richard Vaughan and D. C. Porter—both of whom died from relapse. Up to 9 to-night the Howards had no case reported for to-day. The air continues cool and bracing, and the most timid have left their hiding places and walk the streets boldly. Country people are flocking to the city in crowds, and the Exposition takes the place of Yellow Jack in general conversation.

MARRIAGES.

PATTERSON—SPENCER—In this city, on the 11th inst., by Prof. Swing, Joseph B. Patterson, of Chicago, and Miss Etta M. Spencer, of Eldora, Ia.

ANDERSON—FERGUSON—On the evening of the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, at the residence of the bride's sister, 550 West Washington-st., Mr. George E. Anderson, of Chicago, and Miss Emma E. Ferguson, daughter of Duncan Ferguson, of Rockford, Ill.

JOUETTE—BACHELDOR—In Waukegan, at the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 12, by the Rev. C. E. Van Dyne, Mr. J. U. Jouette, of Murphysboro, Ill., and Miss Nellie C., only daughter of H. S. L. Bacheldor, Esq.

DEATHS.

WHITE—At South Evanston, Ill., Nov. 12, of consumption, Edward Mason White, aged 21 years, son of Gen. Julius White.

Funeral on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Madison (Wis.) and Leavenworth (Kan.) papers please copy.

MALLORY—In this city, Nov. 12, of puerperal fever, Carrie M., wife of Frank Mallory, and daughter of Benjamin and Lizzie Young, aged 24 years 4 months and 11 days. She left an infant son 6 days old.

Funeral to Rosehill, by carriages, from 286 West Indiana-st., on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.

CRANE—Thursday morning, Nov. 13, of consumption, Maria Hills, wife of J. A. Crane, aged 40 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 112 South Hoyne-st., Saturday, at 11 a. m.

SMITH—Minnie Edith, infant daughter of William and Edith Smith, aged 13 months and 15 days.

Funeral at her parents' residence, [illegible], at 8 a. m. to-day. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

Springfield (Ill.) papers please copy.

CRAIG—At his residence, 139 Erie-st., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Samuel Craig, aged 60 years. Funeral to Graceland on Sunday at 10 a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

20 Cases Green Seal Champagne.
25 Cases Grand Mousseux Champagne.
20 Cases Mumm's Champagne.
20 Cases Piper Heidsick Champagne.
Large lot Whiskies, in quarts and pints.
Lot Irish and Scotch Whiskies, for account of whom it may concern.
Lot Port, Sherry, and other Wines.
Hennessey and Otard Brandy.

And a general assortment of Liquors, this (FRIDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.
One Superb Chamber Set, cost.......
One Superb Chamber Set, cost.......
One Elegant Chamber Set, cost.......
Ten Fine Chamber Sets, cost.......
A large assortment Chamber Sets of lower grades; Parlor Sets, in Velvet, very fine; Medium Parlor Sets; a large assortment sundry Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Chromos, Paintings, Blankets, Comforters, Crockery, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of Household Furniture.
[illegible] worth of Furniture to be closed to pay advances. Office Desks, Show Cases, and Carpets; 15 Crates assorted fine English Crockery, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery, 20 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Regular Friday's Sale.
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FURNITURE, in great variety, new and second-hand; CARPETS; a large number of new and second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves, Office Desks, Lounges, Chairs, 2 Pianos, Mirrors, Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets; 25 crates Crockery, in open lots.
Friday Morning, Nov. 14, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
20 Fine Oil Paintings.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday Sale of Household Furniture And General Merchandise,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, commencing at 9½ o'clock, with a large stock of Groceries, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Wooden Ware.

By L. C. COHEN, Auctioneer, No. 85 South Canal-st.
SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 14, and SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m. will be sold the largest stock of Furniture offered this season; also, Carpets, Bedding, Curtains, Desks, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.
L. C. COHEN, 85 South Canal-st.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
Furniture, Stoves, &c. Also, Engineer's Transit and Dump Level, Dry Goods, Books, Chromos, and Prints. By J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 84 East Randolph-st., near State. Liberal advances made on consignments.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 60 South Canal-st.
Have Auction Sales on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, new Mattresses, Crockery, Looking Glasses, and a line of Office Desks.
Bankrupt stock of Ladies' Furs, &c., [illegible] 9:30 a. m.

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